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Thursday, March, 14, 1974
Phalguna 23, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 14, 1974/Phalguna 23, 1895 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FOOD ADULTERATION IN GOVERNMENT RUN SHOPS

+

*311. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in a local daily of February 15, 1974 that the Government-run shops are the largest adulterators of many commodities; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Question apparently refers to a news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 15-2-1974. The news item, however, refers to Fair Price Shops and not to Government-run-shops. To ascertain the facts of the case, the Consumer Council of India were requested to furnish the sources from which the information given in the report was obtained by them. In spite of reminders and personal contact, the Consumer Council of India have not been able to furnish the required information. No distinction is made between the Fair Price shops and other shops so far as the enforcement of the provisions of the Preventoin of Food Adulteration Act is concerned

Some of the steps taken by Government to curb the menace of food adulteration are indicated below :

1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clause was made more deterrent and Government of India was also given concurrent powers to appoint Food Inspectors and Public Analysis for checking adulteration at inter-state level as well as at manufacturers, whole-salers or other levels wherever considered necessary. It is proposed to amend the Act further to make its provisions more stringent

2. A new Food Research and Standardisation laboratory is being established at Ghaziabad.

3. Training courses have been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta to provide for trained and experienced analysts. Scholarships have been sanctioned for candidates studying food analysis at Andhra University.

4. The State/Union Territory Governments have been addressed to consider the question of —

(i) utilising the existing laboratories in the medical colleges in the States for the purpose of analysis of food samples; and

(ii) setting up mobile laboratories that can be of great help in preliminary testing of foods in the markets, thus helping the trade and consumers' in assessing the quality of food.

5. Adulteration cases relating to Delhi, where deterrent punishments have been awarded, have been flashed on radio, television and published in the press.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I have gone through the statement carefully. The issue is about food adulteration and non-availability of clean grains at shops run by the Government. The statement laid on the Table does not satisfy me because the grains we get as rations from Government shops and fair price shops are adulterated; they contain several foreign articles. Would it be correct to say that these items are added subsequent to receipt or at the production end? And what steps are Government taking to see that the ration issued is properly inspected and no such adulterated foodstuffs are distributed. If they have any doubts, they can visit any food distribution centre in the city of Bombay or wherever foodgrains are distributed.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : There are reports from time to time about food adulteration. The Ministry of Health is very vigilant about the whole thing—more so about the mechanism of adulteration. But we do not have any specific information about adulterated food being distributed from government stores.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I was not saying about processed foods adulteration only; I was saying about grains mixed with foreign materials being distributed in government-run shops. Would the hon. Minister be kind enough to let me know whether he has made enquiries, whether he has read the proceedings of the Maharashtra Legislature or of the Legislature of any other State where it has been pointed out how much mixing is going on? What steps are Government taking in this regard? It is not a question of defending something. It is a clear case of foreign and other inedible materials being mixed with wheat and rice in the city of Bombay and other metropolitan centres. I want to know at what point this adding and mixing takes place and to what extent Government or the distributing agencies are corrupt and take away the balance grains?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : As far as the Ministry of Health is concerned, we do not make any distinction whatsoever between the food given from private sources and the food given from government sources because our responsibility is to determine the quality of food. As I have said, we have no information whatsoever about adulterated food being distributed from government stores. If it is a question of some seeds or some such thing having been found in the grains, it may be that because of some agricultural operation like use of insecticides, the foodgrains may have some kind of deterioration. But we are not concerned with that.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was very simple—that the Government shops or depots get the foodgrains mixed up with foreign matter. That is a simple matter.

SHRI A. K. KISKU : We have no information, but, if the hon. Member has got any particular case, we will look into that.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Minister is totally wrong when he says that he was not aware of this. The Consumer Council of India whose President also happens to be a member of the Treasury Benches has often pointed out to the Government that practically all commodities from soft drinks to cement, from coffee to drugs, are all adulterated and the Government is keeping quiet and the officials are not at all acting. What is the Government going to do to prevent such widespread adulteration? What steps are you going to take?

जयते" की ओर जो ध्यान दिलाया है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। नियम के अनुसार जहां भी राष्ट्रीय चिह्न रहेगा, उस के नीचे "सत्यमेव जयते" लिखा रहना चाहिए। यह भारत सरकार की 1973-74 की पुस्तिका में दिखला रहा हूं। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सौ रुपये के नोट पर, या किसी भी नोट पर, "सत्यमेव जयते" नहीं लिखा हुआ है। इस बात की मांग की जाती है कि सरकार सौ रुपये और दस रुपये के नोटों का चलन बन्द कर दे, ताकि मुद्रा स्फीति खत्म हो। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार महीने, दो महीने या तीन महीने के अन्दर ऐसी आज्ञा प्रसारित करेगी कि जिन चीजों पर राष्ट्रीय चिह्न के नीचे "सत्यमेव जयते" नहीं लिखा हुआ है, वहां इन शब्दों को लिखा जाये, और चूंकि सौ रुपये और दस रुपये के नोटों पर "सत्यमेव जयते" नहीं लिखा हुआ है, इसलिए क्या वह उन नोटों को रद्द कर देगी, ताकि देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति को खत्म करने में मदद मिल सके।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, this question was referred to the Ministry of Finance and the then Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance assured the House that he would consider the question further. Later on, this question was considered in detail in the Ministry of Finance and because the addition of the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' in the printed portion would tend to increase the lettering, it was found not feasible to include it. This was the opinion of the Ministry of Finance and we had to accept it.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Cost factor was the reason.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नोटों पर इन शब्दों के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं है। नोटों पर "सत्यमेव जयते" मुद्रित करवाया जा सकता है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि "सत्यमेव जयते" राष्ट्रीय चिह्न का अविभाज्य अंग है। बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ तकनीकी कठिनाइयों की वजह से नोटों आदि के सम्बन्ध में इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो तकनीकी कठिनाई बताई है, अर्थात् नोट पर जगह कम है, वह गले के नीचे नहीं उतरती है। नोटों पर सब भाषाओं में "दस रुपये" या "सौ रुपये" लिखा हुआ है। अगर शब्द ज्यादा हो जाते हैं, तो अक्षरों को छोटा किया जा सकता है। इस देश में एक चावल के दाने पर गीता लिखने वाले मौजूद हैं, और सरकार कहती है कि नोटों पर "सत्यमेव जयते" भी नहीं लिखा जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब "सत्यमेव जयते" शब्द हमारे राष्ट्रीय चिह्न का अविभाज्य अंग है, तो क्या सरकार उसको नोटों पर लिखवाने की व्यवस्था करेगी।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already replied to this question. This was considered in detail in the Ministry of Finance and they found it not feasible to include this motto 'Satyameva Jayate' because of too much lettering involved.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: जब नोट पर कई भाषाओं में "दस रुपये" या "सौ रुपये" नहीं लिखा हुआ है, तो क्या उस पर "सत्यमेव जयते" लिखा जा सकता है? मंत्री महोदय "सत्यमेव जयते" के बारे में झूठ बात बोलें, तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Mahatma Gandhi had equated Satya with God. Is Satyameva Jayate now being used was by way of slogan, or decoration, or is it a national policy to be strictly adhered to?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As the hon. Members are aware, the Asoka Pillar was taken from the Sarnath Temple. Satyameva Jayate was taken from the Upnishads and, later on, it was added as a part of the national emblem. But the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications did not agree

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : No. Adulteration is increasing day by day. He is totally wrong. It is an outright untruth. Here is a responsible Minister making an irresponsible statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You said that there is no adulteration. Then, from where does this decline come in ?

SHRI K. GOPAL : From the hon. Minister's reply and the statement we find that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clauses were made more stringent and also the Government gave certain additional powers, etc. I would like to know how many persons have been prosecuted and convicted for this offence so far.

SHRI A K. KISKU : As far as the Act is concerned, the House knows that we are coming with a comprehensive amendment of the Act itself. There are certain things to be amended and for which we are coming to the Parliament in the current session with an amending Bill. As I said, about the declining trend of adulteration, I may quote from the information at my disposal that in the year 1964 the percentage of samples found adulterated ...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. That was not the question.

SHRI K. GOPAL : Perhaps, the hon. Minister has not followed my question. I asked how many persons have been prosecuted and convicted so far.

श्री रामकंवर : वस्तुओं में मिलावट होती है, इसकी जानकारी होने से उन्होंने इन्कार किया है । शायद उनके घर में अच्छी चीजे पहुंच जाती होंगी । जो दूध दो महीने पहले मिलता था वही आज पहले के मुकाबले में बहुत पतला मिलने लग गया है और मिलावटी भी होता है । हम संसद् सदस्यों को जो खाने की चीजें मिलती हैं अगर उन चीजों को मंत्री जी के घर भेज दिया जाए तो उनको पता चल जाएगा कि कितनी उन में मिलावट है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछें ।

श्री रामकंवर : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि पिछले दो तीन महीनों में आपने कितने मिलावट करने वालों को पकड़ा है और अगर नहीं पकड़ा है तो क्या इससे मंत्रालय की ढिलाई सिद्ध नहीं होती है ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : I have not said that food is not being adulterated. What I am trying to impress upon the House is that the Ministry of Health is at war with adulteration

Secondly, it is mainly the State Governments through which the Act is being implemented and we are in close touch with the State Government and we are trying our best as far as possible to see that adulterations is brought to the minimum because, as my hon. colleague, Shri Khadilkar who is here, had stated in the last session, that adulteration is a lucrative industry... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. KADER : A large inspecting staff is being maintained by the Department to inspect all types of cereals that are supplied through cooperatives as well as fair-price shops. Would it be adviseable to inquire into the living conditions of these inspectors after they have joined service and how much they have physically and monetarily improved. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is prepared to ask the CBI to make an inquiry of that kind.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a good suggestion. You better make an enquiry. No answer is necessary. Please leave that out. Mr. Ishaque, don't enter into arguments with me as if you are selling goods to me. From the question that you put I find as if I am ready to buy the goods.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have one question to ask.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall come to you later.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: From the newspaper report it is now clear that the food supplies made from the government-run ration shops are unfit for human consumption. I want to know whether Government has set up a machinery which can take up all the food adulteration cases for investigation. If so, what measures has the Government taken to prevent this evil?

SHRI A. K. KISHKU: I have already answered this question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon Minister said that there are at least some prosecutions launched against some of the shop owners. I want to know how many cases of prosecutions were made against the persons who run the Government ration shops for distribution of food articles and how many of them were prosecuted against and were acquitted by the judiciary?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am sorry I cannot answer this question. I can give the hon. Member figures about the number of prosecutions launched. In 1964 the number of prosecutions launched is 40,661; number of convictions is 26,223 but the number of imprisonments made is 857. In 1972, the number of prosecutions launched is 21,600. I may add here that we do not discriminate between government run shops and private shops in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The question here is only concerning the government shops.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: In 1972, the No. of prosecutions launched is 21,863; the number of convictions is 11,889 and the number of persons imprisoned is 3,795.

Very recently, in Delhi, we had made very specific efforts to see how far and to what extent food is being adulterated and how to cope with this thing. In January 1974, in Delhi, the number of samples drawn was 185 and the number of food adulteration cases was 10. These were from the manufacturers. But from the wholesalers as well as stockists, the samples drawn were from 187 persons. The number of food adulteration cases found was 30. From the retailers, 250 samples were drawn of which ten samples were found to be adulterated.

In the Ministry, we have formed a high power Committee and from this Committee, we had been writing to the Delhi Administration as well as the judiciary about such cases. As I said, this is a good sign and we should encourage it. The point I am making is this. We have asked for some special magistrates to deal with this matter and we find the courts are becoming very strict about it now.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I would like to know whether the Government have received a complaint from an employee of a food packing company of Gujarat—a copy of the complaint has also been sent to me—in which it has been alleged that the company used sub-standard and adulterated material for packing and making pickles? If so, what action will be taken against that company as a senior Member of this House is associated with that company?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is regarding Government-run shops. You may send a copy of the complaint to the Minister.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Sir, the Minister has said that his Ministry is very vigilant about adulteration and the incidence of adulteration has gone down to a certain limit. I would like to know from him if he is aware that most of the Government hospitals have sent complaints to the Consumers' Council of India pointing out that the bread which is supplied to the hospitals is adulterated with tapioca powder.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: We do not have any such information. We will be grateful if you pass on the same to us.

WORKERS PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

*313. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the firms which have introduced the system of labour participation in the management and since when;

(b) the broad features of these schemes; and

(c) whether this participation has improved labour relations with management in the said firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Worker-Directors have been appointed in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri in April 1973 and in the fourteen nationalised banks in December, 1972.

(b) The scheme provides for the selection of a worker-Director who should have attained the age of 25 years and should have a minimum of five years service in the undertaking and should not attain the age of superannuation during the period of appointment as Director.

(c) The scheme has been introduced only recently and it is rather early to assess its impact on industrial relations.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : From the reply it appears that more than a year has passed since the introduction of the scheme in the fourteen nationalised banks. I do not understand why is it not possible to give an estimate about the working of the scheme ? At any rate will the Minister let us know as to what is the criticism of the scheme from the workers and the management ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : So far as the workers are concerned they are in favour of this scheme and with this end in view we are also trying to persuade the public sector undertakings, wherever we can, to appoint these worker-directors on their management. But there are certain reservations on the part of management.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : What is procedure of appointment of workers on the management ? Whether the appointment is made by the workers or the management ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VARMA : The recognised and representative union sends three names to the management and the management selects one out of them. This is the procedure which is followed

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि बैंकों की पालिसी मेकिंग बाडी में उन के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल नही किया जाता है ? अगर ऐसी बात है तो क्यो?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : यह जानकारी मुझे नही है । अगर सदरय महोदय चाहते है तो मालूम कर के उन को पास आन कर दूगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह बात सही है, इसलिए मैंने आप को बताई ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : जैसा माननीय मत्री जी ने बताया कि श्रमिकों को डाइरेक्टर मुकर्रर किया जाता है, यह उद्योग के संचालन में श्रमिको की भागीदारी का अश नही है क्यो कि यह नीति 1954 से अपनायी गई और मेरे यहा भी 1958 में नन्दा जी ने एक मिल का उद्घाटन किया था..... (व्यवधान)... 1959 में नेहरू जी ने उद्घाटन किया, लेकिन मैनेजमेंट ने उन को कोई अधिकार नही दिया, इसलिए वह नही चल पाए, यह आप को पता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा कुछ तो आप ने बता दिया और अब उन से पूछ रहे हैं कि आप को पता है ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : इन्होंने कहा कि मुझे जानकारी नहीं है .....

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementary questions should not give information but should ask for information. This is the rule.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The question is very relevant. He means to say that mere nomination of workers' representatives on the board of directors is not workers' participation in management.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not need any explanation. I am just quoting the rules. It is a strange way of asking a question.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की जो स्कीम है उस को 1972 से लागू किया है । इस के पहले भी लेबर मिनिष्ट्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागने की कोशिश नहीं कर रही थी । हम ने ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मशीनरी की व्यवस्था इसी दृष्टिकोण से की थी जिस का कि मंशा माननीय सदस्य का है । 1958 से वहां पर यह ज्वाइंट कसल्टेटिव मशीनरी इंट्रोड्यूस की थी और वह अभी तक काम कर रही है । 1971 से हम ने तय किया कि वर्कर्स को उस में स्थान मिलना चाहिए जिस में वह मैनेजमेंट में भाग ले सकें ताकि उन के अंदर सेंस आफ बिलांगिंग पैदा हो और प्रोडक्शन मैक्सिमाइज हो सके । इस उद्देश्य से हम ने यह स्कीम इंट्रोड्यूस की है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : एक सबमीशन है । सप्लीमेंट्री में अपोजीशन को ज्यादा मौका मिलना चाहिए । ये लोग तो अपनी पार्टी के अंदर भी बातचीत करते है, पालिसी बनाते है, चिट्ठी लिख कर सवाल कर लेते है,अपोजीशन को वह मौका नहीं है । हम लोगों को इसी तरह से ट्रीट किया जायगा तो हम लोगों के यहां आने का क्या मतलब है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may change the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The only thing is that we want you to look at this side as frequently as possible.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : According to the Labour Minister, the full implication of this labour participation in management confined entirely to participation, in the top management which is the board of directors, of one representative picked out and that too by the management ? The management will pick out their own *chamchas* as a director on the board of management. So, may I ask of the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of labour participation in management in the form of multi-level participation, particularly in the banks and many other public sector undertakings ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is no question of appointing *chamchas* on the board of management. I have already stated that the workers' union is required to send three names, and out of those three names, the management or the Government, since we are talking of the public sector managements only, appoints one person as a director.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Has any union accepted this procedure ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : In the 14 nationalised banks also, they have been appointed. I may add that the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., which is under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, also proposes to appoint a workers' director very shortly So this is going on. We are looking to it and are now trying to see its impact on the board of management.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : यह जो मैनेजमेंट में लेबर के पार्टिसिपेशन का फैसला किया है इस में क्या लेबर आर्गेनाइजेशन जो सेंट्रल आर्गेनाइजेशंस है उन्होंने कोई इस सिलसिले में नया प्वाइंट रेज किया था ? दूसरे आप ने किन-किन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग की फैक्ट्रियों में मैनेजमेंट में वर्कर्स डायरेक्टर लिए है और उस का रिजल्ट क्या है ? कोई अच्छा रिजल्ट निकला है ? कहीं से अच्छी रेकामेंडेशन आई है क्या ? वर्कर्स से रिलेशंस अच्छे हुए है या

नहीं और कौन-कौन सी फैक्ट्रीज में ऐसा हुआ है, एक दो के नाम बताएंगे ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : यह तो मैं बता चुका हू कि एक इंडस्ट्री ऐंटी बायटिक्स फैक्ट्री पिपरी में वर्कर्स डायरेक्टर नियुक्त किया है और 14 नेशनलाइज्ड बैंको मे नियुक्त किए गए हैं। एक मैन अभी बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड में भी एक वर्कर डायरेक्टर के अप्वाइटमेंट की बात चल रही । है और शायद वह जल्दी होने जा रही है ।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय ओर्गेनाइजेशस है लेबर ओर्गेनाइजशंस, हमे तो पता नही है कि कोई रकमेडशन उन्होन की थी

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : सवाल इस सिलसिले मे उठाया था जिसका जवाब अभी तक आप ने नही दिया है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : कोई ऐसी जानकारी मुझे नही है कि उन्होने कोई ऐसा प्रश्न उठाया है कि जिसका जवाब हम ने अभी तक नही दिया है ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि जिस तरह से आज वर्कर्स को मैनेजमेंट मे पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए नियुक्त किया जा रहा है इसी तरह से लेबर इसपेक्टर्स और आफिसर्स को भी शुगर फैक्ट्रीज मे गवर्नमेंट ने नामिनेट किया था और उन्हें तनख्वाह मैनेजमेंट देती थी। आज जो ऐसे नामिनेशंस किए जा रहे हैं क्या इस के सबध मे कोई कोड आफ कांडक्ट गवर्नमेंट बनाने जा रही है कि यह आचार सहिता होगी जिस को कि हम उन के वर्कस रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को मैनेजमेंट मे पार्टिसिपेशन करने के लिए लागू करेंगे ? और क्या प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज के लिए भी कोई आचार सहिता बना कर के उन के लिए भी कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया जायगा कि वहां पर भी लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन हो सके ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : दो प्रकार की बात उन्होने उठाई है । जहां तक इंसेंटिव्स की बात है वह हम नही बता सकते क्यो कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अतर्गत आता है वही यह इतजाम करती है। अच्छा होगा कि उन्हीं से टस के बारे मे पता लगा ले । हमारे यहां पर दो प्रकार की अंडरटेकिंग्स चल रही है प्राइवेट और पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग । जहां तक प्राइवेट अडरटेकिंग्स की बात है अभी तक हम ने उनकी तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नही दिया है क्योकि कुछ उन को अधिकार कांस्ट्रीयूशन के अंतर्गत मिले हुए हैं। हम उन को परसुएड जरूर करते है कि वह अप्वाइटकरें जैसा कि डी० सी० एम० और टाटा ने किया भी है। और भी करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हम उन के ऊपर कोई जोर नही डाल सकते । जहां तक पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग की बात है यह हमारी पालिसी है, हम ने एक योजना बनाई है, गवर्नमेंट ने उस को अप्रुव कर दिया है और वह हम प्रत्येक एम्प्लाईग मिनिस्ट्री की नोटिस मे लाए हैं । हम जानते है कि ज्यादा प्रगति उस मे नही हुई है । हम ने दोबारा भी उन को लिखा है कि आप उस को देखें । ज्यादा से ज्यादा वर्कर डायरेक्टर मैनेजमेंट मे अप्वाइट होने चाहिए । अभी तक कुछ ने जवाब दिया है, अपनी कठिनाइयां भी बताई हैं। हम कोशिश जरूर कर रहे है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वर्कर डायरेक्टर अप्वाइट किए जाय क्यो कि इसी से वहां का ऐटमास्फेयर बदलेगा, लोगो के अदर एक सेस आफ बिलांगिंग आएगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहां प्रोडक्शन हो इस की ओर उस का ध्यान जायगा ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैने आचार सहिता की बात की है । क्या मंत्री की कोई इस प्रकार की आचार सहिता बनाने पर विचार करेंगे जिस से लेबर का पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट मे हो ? इस का मान्यवर जवाब नही आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन्होने जवाब देना था दे दिया ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की बात की है और उस में यह बताया कि अभी तक 15 इंडस्ट्रीज में है पर पता नहीं जिन उद्योगों का उन्होंने नाम लिया उन की साइज क्या है और कितने लोग काम करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट का जो प्रश्न है इस के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ़ पार्टिसिपेशन की ही बात है या डिसीजन मेकिंग की भी बात है? जो वर्कर्स का प्रतिनिधि मैनेजमेंट में जाता है उस को निर्णय लेने का कोई हक है कि नहीं ? अगर नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं है, और यह करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ? और 15 इंडस्ट्रीज के अलावा बाकी जो बड़े-बड़े डिपार्टमेंट हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज हैं सरकार की, उन में इस स्कीम को लागू करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा कि वर्कर्स के प्रतिनिधि जो डायरक्टर बनते हैं उन को कोई अधिकार है कि नहीं ? मेरा खयाल है कि बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में एक डायरेक्टर से दूसर डायरेक्टर में कोई भेद नहीं समझा जाता है।

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Why are the Government delaying the implementation of the scheme? When are you going to implement this scheme in all the public sector undertakings?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Sir, Government is not delaying the implementation of the scheme. We are very sincere in our efforts to get this scheme implemented. With this end in view, we are trying to persuade the employing Ministries.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Why are you persuading them?

भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों पर व्यय

*314. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री श्याम सुन्दर महापात्र :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में लगभग 90,000 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों के निर्वाह, वेतन व अन्य मदों पर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन अब तक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय हुई और यह व्यय किस प्राधिकरण ने किया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The total expenditure incurred on Pakistani Prisoners of War and Civilians Under Protective Custody upto 31st Jan., 1974, as per compiled actuals, is Rs. 32,36,92,000.00 approximately. The expenditure per head per day incurred on Pakistani military and para-military personnel comes to Rs. 5.28 approximately and on Civilians Under Protective Custody to Rs. 2.75 approximately.

Government of India in the Ministry of Defence, incurred this expenditure.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : 32 करोड़ रू० की धनराशि जो खर्च की गई वह क्या पाकिस्तान से वसूल की जायेगी या नहीं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जिनेवा कंवेंशन के अनुसार अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में तीन श्रेणियां बनायी गई हैं और उस के अनुसार हम को उन से जो तीसरी श्रेणी है जिस में कि हम ने इन को तनख्वाह के रूप में कुछ अग्रिम राशि दी थी और कुछ अलाउन्सेज दिये थे, वह राशि हम को पाकिस्तान से लेने की बात थी। और उस की कुल संख्या 3 करोड़ 59 लाख आती है जिस के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है। जब शुरू में पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों से बात की गई तो वह इस मद को देने को तैयार नहीं हुए। पर इस के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है। और दूसरी जो चीजें हैं उसमें तो पाकिस्तानियों का सम्बन्ध है और उन्होंने इस के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने जो रकम रिकवर करने की बात पूछी थी क्या जिनेवा ऐग्रीमेंट

उस में बाधक होता है ? या आप रिकवर कर सकते हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं ने बताया कि 3 करोड़ 59 लाख रू० रिकवर करना है। और दूसरा जो है उन से बात हुई है, उस में कोई किसी प्रकार की बाध्यता नहीं है, उन को देना ही पड़ेगा। यह तो ऐग्रीमेंट की बात है और उस के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a portion of this expenditure is from the Bangladesh cess which was imposed on the people and, secondly, whether, in this expenditure, the Government thought it proper to give some Gandhian literature on non-violence to these prisoners of war so that that could change their hearts....

MR. SPEAKER. This does not arise out of the question.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA and also, whether the Minister is aware about a statement by President Sadat at the Dacca Airport that there will not be any more trial of 195 prisoners so that we will be saved of the expenditure on prisoners of war.

MR. SPEAKER : May I give you the answer on his behalf ? This question is not relevant.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : What about my first part of the question ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The question was whether the Bangladesh Government is going to share the expenditure or not....

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : My first part of the question was about the Bangladesh cess.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Will he kindly repeat the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main Question was

> to state the total expenditure incurred on maintenance, pay and other items to date on about 90,000 Pakistani P.O.Ws in India per head per day and the authority who incurred this amount."

He gave the amount. Now, you are asking as to what will be the method of recovery from Bangladesh. That should have been asked in the Question itself rather than creating complications for him I am trying to avoid that question

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि अभी तक फौजी और नागरिक बन्दियो की कुछ सख्या जो बाकी है वह कितनी है और सभी नागरिको को फोरन रिहा कर देने मे क्या बाधा है ? और विदेशी कानून की धारा 14 के मुताबिक जो लोग बाँगला देश से भाग कर आये है उस मे कितने लोग है जो अभी तक गिरफ्तार है जिन के लोग मारे गये थे, उस मे बच्चे, औरत या मर्द है, उन सब को रिहा कर देने मे कौन सी बाधा है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रारम्भ मे करीब 90,000 पाकिस्तानी पर्सोनल पकडे गये थे उस मे से आज तक, यह 6 मार्च तक के आँकडे मैं दे रहा हू, 74,416 वापस किये जा चुके है और अब करीब 18,181 बाकी हैं। सैंपरेट फिगर्स मे आप को बाद मे दूगा। इस मे कोई बाधा नही है, जो नागरिक है उन के भेजने मे कोई बाधा नही है। कभी कभी इस मे शासकीय कठिनाइयाँ आती है दोनो तरफ से। और जो रैडक्रास के द्वारा यह काम किया जा रहा है उन के साथ मिल जुल कर जो हमारा समझौता होता है, जिस तरह से अच्छा काम हो सके उस को कर रहे हैं। ऐसे कोई बाधा नही है, पर इनके काम की गति जरा धीमी है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं ने पूछा था कि फारेनर्स ऐक्ट की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत जो गिरफ्तार

हैं, बच्चे भी हैं, औरतें भी हैं, जिन के मर्द मारे गये हैं, उन को फौरन रिहा करने में कौन सी बाधा है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: मैं ने कहा है कि कोई बाधा नहीं है । कुछ प्रशासकीय बाधायें होती हैं जिन के कारण हो सकता है कुछ लोग बच गये हों, परन्तु बाधा कोई नहीं है ।

NEW STEEL RETENTION PRICES

*315. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to safeguard the interest of steel producing areas of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, while formulating new steel retention prices; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b). An Inter Ministerial Committee has been set up to work out the retention prices of various categories of steel for the main producers, taking into account productivity, cost and investment. The Committee is expected to furnish its report shortly. Retention prices to be worked out by the Committee will not affect the selling prices to be paid by the consumers in different states including West Bengal, Bihar Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In view of the fact that because of the national retention price of steel the engineering industry in West Bengal, which is in the vicinity of steel producing units, has more or less gone to the dogs, will he kindly tell if in the terms of reference of the Inter Ministerial Committee this has been included and, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : For the benefit of the hon. Member I can read out the terms of reference, which is quite short, so that he can come to his own conclusions. The terms of reference of this Committee are :

(1) to establish realistic cost and productivity norms of each plant, taking into account the plant capacity, raw materials position and the total productive situation in each plant;

(2) fix appropriate rates of depreciation so that money is available to each plant for optimum repair and mantenance;

(3) fix return on capital, taking into account inflationary increases;

(4) determine the retention price and also the period for which these prices should be fixed; and

(5) consider evolving a formula, if possible, where changes could be made in the retention price once every year, taking into account escalations in costs and other relevant factors.

Perhaps, this might satisfy the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I tried to explain in order to get a full reply from the hon. Minister was this. Because of the proximity of the steel mills, the engineering industries in Calcutta and certain other nearby areas had grown during the British regime. Because they have fixed the retention price of steel, the cost of steel to the engineering industry in the Calcutta area is the same as that in the farthest corner of the country for which the transportation cost would be quite heavy and because of this the engineering industry in West Bengal has gone to the dogs.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a brief question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very vital problem for us. They are

quite willing to disturb the GNP, they are quite willing to increase the workload on transportation but they are not willing to consider the case of the engineering industry. I do not know what considerations have guided them in following this policy. I want a specific reply from the hon. Minister as to whether he will take into consideration of the proximity of the already established engineering industries in West Bengal and Bihar and see that they get steel at an appropriate price paying the appropriate transport cost and not carry the burden of somebody else.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is difficult for me to anticipate the decision of this Committee It may or may not take into consideration the cost of transport which the hon. Member has mentioned. I am quite sure that the Committee is going to take into consideration all the relevant aspects and then make its recommendation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know, one Srinivasan Committee has already submitted a report. The Committee was appointed by your Ministry. Did they consider this issue also and if so, what are the details?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I am not aware of this. I require notice to answer this question.

SOME HON. MEMBER : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to dispose of more than four questions. It should be the practice that after two or three supplementaries on a question, members should not get up. I also find that some members get up almost on every question. They should give chance to others also.

I am now moving on to the next Question so that the more member can be accommodated.

JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL FOUND IN INDIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS

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319. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese fishing vessel was found violating Indian territorial waters near Nicobar Island on the 13th February, 1974;

(b) if so, whether the vessel was captured; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The vessel was released on February 22, 1974.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : The hon. Minister has answered the question and yet has not answered it completely. In reply to part (c) of the question, namely 'the action taken in this regard', he has said that the vessel was released on 22nd February, 1974. That vessel would have gone even without the intervention of the Government. I want to know what action Government has taken for violating our territorial waters. I would also like to know what is the extent of our jurisdiction of the territorial waters and whether this is uniform for all or it differs from place to place.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I will take the last question first. The extent of our territorial waters is twelve miles; it is uniform everywhere and does not differ from place to place.

As regards the first question, after the vessel was apprehended by our naval boat, investigations were carried out by the civil authorities and as a result of investigations we came to the conclusion that it was a case of innocent trespass The investigations revealed that the vessel was not involved in any clandestine or espionage activity; it was a simple case of trespass. So, we released it.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : May I know whether such incidents have taken place in the past and

whether the present arrangement is adequate, not to leave any room for such incidents in future.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Arrangements are adequate. But sometimes such incidents do take place. However, proper care is taken.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The hon. Minister has said that it was a case of innocent intrusion. Did the Ministry come to that conclusion on definite information from the Government of Japan or is it our own conjecture ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not a question of conjecture.

Very detailed investigations were carried out by the civil authorities in Nicobar Islands. The master of the vessel was interrogated. His statement was recorded. And after due investigation we came to the conclusion that it was a case of trespass and nothing more. The vessel was said to be on its way to Penang for some repairs; it was carrying a cargo of 100 tonnes of tuna fish. It was a clear case of wrongfully entering our territorial waters, but in view of our very good relations with Japan, we allowed the vessel to go.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO BANGLADESH

301. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the matters he discussed with Government of Bangladesh during his recent visit; and

(b) the results arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) I discussed with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh more particularly the process of repatriation under the Delhi Agreement. We shared Bangladesh's concern at the slow clearance by Pakistan of Pakistani nationals stranded in Bangladesh for repatriation to Pakistan and we expressed the earnest hope that Pakistan will honour its commitments under the Delhi Agreement, which would speed up normalisation on the sub-continent.

We also reviewed the international situation and we were in complete agreement on the need for closer cooperation between non-aligned countries in the economic field, on the basic prerequisites for the establishment of a climate of peace in West Asia and on the aggravation of power rivalry in the Indian Ocean posed by the decision to expand military and naval facilities in Diego Garcia.

Both with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh and with other Ministers of the Bangladesh Government I also discussed the distribution of the Ganga waters. We are agreed on the need of a co-operative approach and on the equitable sharing of shortfalls. We also agreed that the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission should investigate as a matter of priority the development of the water resources of the region.

I also had the opportunity to discuss with Ministers of the Bangladesh Government various aspects of Indo-Bangladesh cooperation, more particularly the movement of goods to and from Tripura through Bangladesh territory.

INDIA'S ASSISTANCE IN TURN-KEY PROJECTS IN MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE

*303. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some decision to assist a number of turn-key projects in power generation and structurals in Malaysia and Singapore, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement in this regard and the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) and (b). While no agreement as such has been drawn up in regard to our assisting in the setting up of turn-key projects in power generation on structurals in Malaysia and Singapore, a delegation headed by Secretary,

Ministry of Heavy Industry, which visited the two countries recently has come back with the impression that there are good prospects for assisting these countries in setting up turn-key projects in sectors like power, structurals fabrication and cement; there is also scope for rendering consultancy services for specific projects in setting up joint ventures. The matter of export of power generation and other engineering equipments is also being actively pursued. As a follow up action for the above, a team of experts is like to visit the South East Asian countries for detailed discussions. Two teams of experts from Malaysia are also expected to arrive in this country later in this month for similar discussions and to be able to see for themselves the technological base that has already been developed in this country.

अमृतसर रेयन सिल्क मिल्स तथा हिमालय वूलन मिल्स, जी० टी० रोड, अमृतसर द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि का जमा न कराया जाना

*304 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमृतसर रेयन सिल्क मिल्स और हिमालय वूलन मिल्स, जी० टी० रोड, अमृतसर ने गत तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की धनराशि जमा नहीं कराई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक के नाम कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) . भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है .—

(क) मैसर्स अमृतसर रेयन सिल्क मिल्स और मेसर्स हिमालय वूलन मिल्स, अमृतसर ने जनवरी, 1974 तक की भविष्य निधि की देय राशियां जमा कर दी हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM INGOTS

305. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of Companies producing Aluminium ingots in the country together with their respective production,

(b) the general procedure under which these companies supply aluminium to the consumers and whether Government are aware that a large number of persons and firms to whom supply has been allotted by Government are not getting the product from these companies, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA) : (a) The aluminium ingot production of the four aluminium companies in the country is as under .—

Tonnes

		1972	1973
1.	Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (Renukoot Smelter, Uttar Pradesh) . .	78,503	63,470
2.	Indian Aluminium Co Ltd (Smelters at Alwaye Kerala), Hirakud (Orissa) and Belgaum (Mysore)	78,580	76,426
3.	Madras Aluminium Co. (Mettur Smelter, Tamil Nadu)	14,194	9,225
4.	The Aluminium Corporation of India. (Asansol Smelter, West Bengal) . . .	7,826	5,169
	TOTAL . .	179,103	154,290

(b) and (c). Heavy power cuts imposed on the aluminium smelters by the different State Electricity Boards in the current year (1973-74) have resulted in a substantial drop in the production. This has affected the availability of metal (both electrical conductor and commercial grades) to the consuming units. Complaints have been received from various units regarding inadequate supply of metal.

As regards electrical conductor grade aluminium, (E.C. grade) which is mainly used in the manufacture of cables/ conductors, there is an informal control over its distribution. On the basis of anticipated E C grade metal production and the requirements of the different sectors, primary producers are advised of the supplies that they should effect to the various units. Allocation to various units was made for 1973-74 based on the anticipation that production of E C grade metal would be about 120,000 tonnes. Because of lower power availability, however, actual production is likely to be only a little over halt of this Allocation to various units has therefore, been revised and the primary producers have been asked to ensure supplies to all the units on the basis of the revised allocation which has taken into account the likely availability of metal in the current year.

There is no control, formal or informal, over the distribution of commercial grade aluminium. In view of the shortfall in production in the current year it has been impressed on the primary producers that they should ensure equitable distribution of the available metal to the various consumers.

The shortage of aluminium is primarily due to inadequate power supply to the Aluminium Smelters. Government have taken up the matter regarding maintaining and increasing power supply for Aluminium production with the concerned State Electricity Boards/ Governments. However there has been no significant improvement in the power supply position and it is apprehanded that shortage of aluminium metal will continue during 1974.

IMPACT OF SHORTAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ON STEEL PRICES

*306. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of petroleum products is likely to have impact on Steel Prices; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b) Cost of petroleum products forms only a small part of the total cost of steel production. No revision of steel prices is contemplated on this account

WORKING OF ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

*307 SHRI K M MADHUKAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel is facing a crisis,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K D MALAVIYA) : (a) No. Sir

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

MAL-FUNCTIONING OF REGIONAL PASSPORT OFFICE IN MADRAS

*308. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press

report in regard to the inefficient and malfunctioning of the Regional Passport Office in Madras;

(b) whether application for issue of passports have been lying undisposed for six months to two years;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the various allegations made against the Regional Passport Office by numerous applicants, and

(d) if so, an account of the findings and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir; Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) to (d) . Due to the very large increase in the number of passport applications since the middle of 1973 and the inadequacy of the strength of the staff of our Regional Passport Office, Madras, there have been some cases where delays have taken place in the issue of passports. However, the working of this office has been carefully gone into and Government is taking steps to raise the strength of the staff in RPO's office, Madras to the required level. It has also been decided in principle that the office of RPO., Madras which at present looks after the requirements of applicants from Kerala also should be bifurcated and a separate RPO's office opened in Kerala to look after the requirements of the people of that region.

With the measures that the Government has taken, it is hoped that the situation in RPO's office, Madras will improve considerably.

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN FAMILIES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

*309. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Ex-servicemen families rehabilitated so far in Andaman and Nicobar Island;

(b) how many more families of Ex-servicemen are likely to be rehabilitated there; and

(c) the facilities and amenities Government propose to provide them in order to rehabilitate them with out any difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Under a pilot project, 100 families of ex-servicemen were sent to Great Nicobar for resettlement in two batches in May 1969 and in April, 1970. In February/March 1974, 100 more families were moved to the Island.

(b) 200 families who have been sent to the Island so far have been resettled/are being resettled on the east cost. Taking into account the availability of cultivable land on the east coast, 200 more families are proposed to be sent for resettlement in that part of the Island.

Detailed soil surveys are being conducted on the west coast to determine the area available for resettlement. At present, it is envisaged that about 400 families may be resettled on the west coast during the Fifth Plan period.

(c) The pattern of resettlement assistance admissible to ex-servicemen families resettled in Great Nicobar is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. The resettlement scheme also provides for educational, medical and veterinary facilities, soil conservation measures etc. for the benefit of the settlers. A programme of road construction is also being executed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Item No.	Assistance per family
1.	Free Transportation from residence to C/Bay, Great Nicobar	Rs. 600/- (Approx.)
2.	Free rations at the scale fixed by Government.	
	(*a*) 1st year @ 100% . Rs. 1800/-	
	(*b*) 2nd year @ 75% . Rs. 1350/-	
	(*c*) 3rd year @ 50% . Rs. 900/-	Rs. 4050/-
3.	Grant for purchase of agricultural tools, livestock etc, . .	Rs. 3000/-
4.	Grant for household equipment, utensils etc. . . .	Rs. 2500/-
5.	Grant for construction of house	Rs. 5000/-
6.	Grant for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc . . .	Rs. 2500/-
7.	Land	11 acres.*

*Settlers of Pilot Project were allotted 10 acres cleared land for paddy and 1 acre for homestead per family. The pattern of land allotment applicable to subsequent batches, however, is 5 acres of cleared paddy land, 1 acre of cleared homestead land and 5 acres of plantation land to be cleared by the settlers themselves.

DISPROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLE CHASSIS AND DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING TRUCK CHASSIS

*310. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the disproportionate distribution of Commercial Vehicle Chassis to various States by the manufacturers;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the difficulties in getting Truck chassis from the sole distributor of Tata Chassis, M/s. French Motor Car Company, Calcutta by the registered applicants; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Distribution of commercial vehicle is not Statewise but through authorised dealers.

(b) and (c). Truck chassis are being supplied by M/s. French Motor Co. Ltd., Calcutta strictly in the chronological order as per the procedure established by TELCO. As the demand far exceeds the supply, there is a waiting period for the applicants to get delivery of vehicles against the orders registered with the dealers.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GUJARAT

*312. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for geological survey of different parts of Gujarat has been submitted by Government of Gujarat for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). No scheme as such for geological survey of different parts of

Gujarat has been submitted by the Government of Gujarat for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, the proposals relating to the mineral investigations to be carried out by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Gujarat, in the draft outline of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Government of Gujarat, would involve some geological surveys. The major areas indicated for mineral investigation are :

(i) Fluorspar deposit of Vadodara & Panchmahal districts,

(ii) Molybdenite deposits of Panchmahal district.

(iii) Chalk of Junagadh district.

(iv) Bentonite of Bhavnagar district.

(v) Phosphatic nodules, coal, siderite deposits of Kutch district

बर्मा से लौटे भारतीय प्रवासियों द्वारा बर्मा में छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति

*316. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बर्मा से लौटे भारतीय प्रवासियों द्वारा बर्मा मे छोड़ी गई चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का अलग-अलग अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : बर्मा मे भारतीय प्रत्यावर्तियो द्वारा छोडी गई चल और अचल सम्पत्ति के मूल्य का कोई प्रामाणिक आकलन उपलब्ध नही है ।

राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र में पाइपों का उत्पादन

317. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र में पाइपो के निर्माण के लिये अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) और (ख). राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने मे 18" व्यास तक के लम्बाई मे वैल्ड किए गये, पाइपो के निर्माण के लिए एक पाइप सयत्र पहले ही है ।

सरकार ने हाल मे राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने मे सर्पिल आकार मे वैल्ड किये गये पाइपो का एक कारखाना लगाने की अनुमति दी है । इस कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता 55,000 टन होगी और इसमे 14" से 60" व्यास तथा 10 मि० मी० भित्ति मोटाई (वाल थिकनेस) के पाइपो का निर्माण किया जायेगा ।

EXPENDITURE ON REPATRIATION OF PAK POWS

*318 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the repatriation of Pakistani POWs ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). No separate statistics of expenditure incurred exclusively on repatriation of Pakistani Prisoners of War are being maintained.

PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE COUNTRY

*320 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIFE. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the people suffering from mental illness in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings and the institutional facilities which have been provided by Government, State-wise in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A sample survey to determine the incidence of mental illness in selected community blocks in some of the States was conducted during 1955-58. A statement showing the results of the survey is placed on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6419/74]. Lists of Mental Hospitals and Psychiatric clinics functioning in various States are also laid on the table of the Sabha.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GUNS AND RIFLES FROM ICHAPORE FACTORY

*231. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2756 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding Disappearance of guns and rifles from Rifles Factory, Ichapore and state :

(a) whether the police have completed the investigation in this regard; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation.

SETTING UP OF WAGON BUILDING FACTORY AT PALGHAT (KERALA)

3005. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala submitted any scheme to set up a Wagon Building Factory at Palghat in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the nature of help the Central Government propose to give to the State Government to set up this factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में लौह पाइराइट के लिये सर्वेक्षण

3006. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे लौह पाइराइट का पता लगाने के लिये इस बीच सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले है

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा विशेषकर लौह-पाइराइट के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । परन्तु व्यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण के दौरान बिलासपुर जिले मे सिलगाना के निकट, छतरपुर और सागर जिलो में बाकना–बाजने, जटाशकर और ओधरा छिदवाडा जिले में बुम्बेलियां, बेतुल जिले मे धमनिया, दुर्ग जिले में सिलपाटी तथा कोडक और सरगुजा जिले में चुर्का और लानजित स्थानो पर पाइराट के छोटे-छोटे भण्डार, मुख्य रूप से कच्ची चट्टानो के विस्तार के रूप में पाई गई है । कोई भी भडार व्यावसायिक महत्व का नही है ।

VERDICT OF SUPREME COURT ON PROVISIONS OF DRUGS CONTROL ACT

3007. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held some of the Sections of the Drug

Control Act to be null and void, passed strictures and urged upon Government to take suitable measures to amend the law;

(b) if so, the impugned Sections of the Act; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to plug the loopholes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) No. In a recent judgement, the Supreme Court have observed that the law relating to licensing of mobile vans and temporary distribution depots outside the place of business of a dealer is somewhat defective.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary action to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules will be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

AGREEMENT FOR IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

3008. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government made agreement with other countries for import of 5.5 lakh tonnes of fertilizers;

(b) if so, how much thereof has since been imported; and

(c) whether any foreign supplier has indicated the possibility of reducing the agreed quantity and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The orders placed by the Department of Supply and MMTC for 1973-74 (upto 5-3-1974) are for a quantity of about 18.42 lakh tonnes and about 8.15 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) A quantity of approximately 6.29 lakh tonnes has already been shipped.

(c) Due to oil crisis, some suppliers have asked for increase in prices as well as extension of delivery periods. Periodical negotiations are held with the suppliers to ensure supplies in terms of the contracts.

However, there are some suppliers who have indicated force majeure conditions and the supplies from them are uncertain. The quantity of fertilisers involved is approximately 97,000 tonnes. Government is in touch with these suppliers to get the quantities due from them.

सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र

3009. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र को देश के समृद्धतम क्षेत्रों में स्थान प्राप्त है तथा वहां 134 मीटर मोटी पर्त का पता लगा है जो संसार की दूसरी सबसे मोटी पर्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके खनन तथा लाखों व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। यह सही है कि सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में 131–138 मीटर मोटी कोयले की पट्टी पायी गई है और यह संसार की दूसरी सबसे मोटी कोयला पट्टी है। किन्तु इस कोयला पट्टी का कुल भंडार बहुत सीमित है जिसमें घटिया किस्म का अनुमानतः केवल 932 लाख टन कोयला है। फिर भी, सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयले का कुल भंडार अनुमानतः 90,000 लाख टन है। इस कोयला क्षेत्र में दो 'ओपनकास्ट' खानें पहले ही खोली जा चुकी हैं। अन्य अनेक नई 'ओपनकास्ट' खानें पांचवीं योजना के दौरान खोलने का विचार है। इसमें से अधिकांश कोयला उत्तर भारत के बिजली घरों को दिया जाएगा।

इस क्षेत्र में 20 लाख टन का कोयला उत्पादन स्तर पांचवीं योजना के अंत में बढ़कर 73 लाख टन हो जाएगा। इस कोयला क्षेत्र के शीघ्र विकास के लिए रूसी विशेषज्ञों का भी सहयोग लिया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु इस्पात कारखाने

3010. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगपतियों ने लघु इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने में गहरी रुचि प्रदर्शित की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने 14 इस्पात कारखानों के लिए केन्द्र से सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग). रद्दी लोहे पर आधारित विद्युत भट्टी इकाइया लगाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से बहुत बडी संख्या में आवेदन प्राप्त हुए है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रकार के कारखाने लगाने के लिए प्राप्त हुए बहुत से आवेदनों में से, बिजली की उपलब्धि को देखते हुए, लगभग 18 विद्युत भट्टी इकाइयां ही लगाई जा सकती है। जब ऐसे प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते है तब उन पर सभी संबंधित बातो जैसे लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए भेजे गये आवेदन की तारीख, रद्दी लोहे, बिजली और अन्य आदानों की उपलब्धि, तथा 31 अक्टूबर, 1973 से पहले प्रायोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आवेदकों द्वारा किए गए प्रभावी उपायों को ध्यान में रखकर विचार किया जाता है। 31 अक्तूबर, 1973 तक ऐसी इकाइयां जिन में प्रत्येक इकाई में पूंजी निवेश एक करोड़ रुपये से कम होता था और वे लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के पास पंजीकृत होती थीं, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने की उदार नीति के अन्तर्गत आती थी।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्ति

3011. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दे दिया गया है अथवा दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 (9 मार्च, 1974 तक) के दौरान भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में जिन व्यक्तियो को रोजगार दिया गया है, उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

	1972-73	1973-74
प्रथम श्रेणी	18	20
तृतीय श्रेणी	807	609
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	2175	1774

इस समय इस कारखाने में द्वितीय श्रेणी कर्मचारी नही है।

V. D CASES IN THE COUNTRY

3012. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years there has been a phenomenal increase in V. D. cases in the country;

(b) whether V. D. Centre of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi is poorly staffed to deal with the problem;

(c) whether cases treated are not followed up for want of transport difficulties; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to expand the Centre, free it from remaining an appendage to Skin Deptt. and make it an independent unit to be able to deal with the problem more firmly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) No survey has so far been undertaken to make an assessment of the incidence of V. D. in the country. Moreover, V. D. is not a notifiable disease. As such, it is not possible to say whether there has been a phenomenal increase in V. D. cases in the country. However, a statement showing the number of V. D. cases treated during the years 1971–73 in the V. D. clinics established under the Plan Schemes and also functioning under the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6420/74]. This, however, does not give a complete picture as facilities for treatment of V. D. are also available in other Centres/Clinics and from Private Medical Practitioners, the figures in respect of which are not available.

(b) No.

(c) No such difficulties have been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

INCENTIVE TO SAFDARJANG HOSPITAL STAFF FOR FURTHER STUDY

3013. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incentive has been given to the Staff of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi to pursue further study in lines which would be helpful and useful for the institute while in service;

(b) if so, the nature of such facilities given to doctors and other staff during the last three years;

(c) how many from the V. D. Centre were given such facilities during this period; and

(d) whether even after acquiring specialised knowledge, the staff were not promoted to senior posts and recruitments were made from open market of generalist candidates with no experience and if so, what steps were being taken to absorb such qualified and experienced staff to senior posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). Yes. Doctors and Nurses are sent abroad for higher training in the fields for which training facilities are not available in India. Nurses are deputed for various refresher courses in India under W.H.O. Programmes.

(c) Two.

(d) Promotions and appointments to various posts are made according to recruitment rules.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PATIENTS TREATED AT SAFDARJANG HOSPITAL, WILLINGDON HOSPITAL AND ALL INDIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE

3014. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of indoor and outdoor patients that were treated at the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi during the last three years separately;

(b) what are the respective figures for Willingdon Hospital and All India Medical Institute for the same period;

(c) whether Hospital acquired ambulance vans in proportion to the number of patients treated and if so; the norms evolved; and

(d) what would be the number of such vans according to this prescribed norms and whether the hospitals are

having them and if not, the reasons therefor and how many are actually in use ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING . (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The required information is given below :

Year		(No of Patients)		
		Safdarjang Hospital	Willingdon Hospital	All India Medical Institute
1971	(Indoor)	65,866	19,568	15,686
	(Outdoor)	8,03,539	6,04,222	4,30,229
1972	(Indoor)	70,592	24,049	17,875
	(Outdoor)	9,30,217	6,20,750	4,97,913
1973	(Indoor)	71,162	28,522	19,485
	(Outdoor)	9,94,571	6,63,664	5,17,096

(c) There are no prescribed norms for acquisition of ambulance vans. They are purchased to meet the needs.

(d) 8 ambulance vans are at present in use, 3 in Safdarjang Hospital, 3 in Willingdon Hospital and 2 in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

EXPORT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

3016. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2672 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding Export of Heavy Engineering Products and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) *Items produced by heavy industries and exported by Government during the last three years*

Railway Wagons, Pressed Steel Tanks and Jointing Compounds for Tanks, Cranes of various types, Spares for Cranes & Brake Block Castings, Sub-Station Equipments such as transformers, switchgears, control panels, lighting arrestors, Power Station Boilers valves, Power capacitors, Industrial Motors with Industrial Control gear, Power transformers, Instrument Transformers, Reactors, Machine Tools & Watches, Sugar Mill Rollers, Machined Bed Plates, Grinding Machine Tools, Bar Twisting Machines, Hose Pipe Assemblies, Safety valves alongwith graduable Steam Brake Valves, piston rods, Hose Pipe with Couplings, Vacuum cylinders, Direct Admission valves etc.

(b) *Foreign exchange earned thereby yearwise* :

1970-71	Rs. 1.81 crores
1971-72	Rs. 3.21 crores
1972-73	Rs. 5.61 crores

In addition, machinery and equipment worth Rs 110 90 lakhs, 6.99 lakhs, 1.25 lakhs was exported against rupee payments during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

(c) *Foreign exchange likely to be earned during* 1973-74.

Rs. 8.07 crores.

The export of wagons to Yugoslavia against rupee payment during 1973-74 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 90.39 lakhs.

GENERAL STRIKE BY TRADE UNIONS IN DELHI

3017. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether various Trade Unions of Delhi had organised general strike on the 16th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Some of the trade unions had threatened a general strike on January 16, 1974, in support of the demands of the Delhi Cloth Mills Group of Textile Workers.

(c) On January 13, 1974, however, the Delhi Administration notified the employment in the Delhi Cloth Mills, Swatantra Bharat Mills and DCM Silk Mills as essential to the life of the community under the Defence of India Rules and also ordered them to advance a recoverable sum of Rs. 260/ to each worker and not to resort to victimisation of any of the workers. The threatened strike on January 16, 1974, did not, therefore take place.

पोलैंड में भारतीय डाक्टर

3018. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पोलैण्ड स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से यह सूचना एकत्र करेगी कि वहां इस समय कितने भारतीय डाक्टर हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार विदेशों में रहने और काम करने वाले भारतीय डाक्टरों को भारत वापस लाने तथा उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) 1 अक्तूबर, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार पोलैण्ड मे कोई भारतीय डाक्टर नही था।

(ख) जी नही।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नही उठता।

SHIFTING HEADQUARTERS OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LIMITED FROM NEW DELHI TO TRIVANDRUM

3019. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in implementing the decision of Government to shift the Headquarters of the Hindustan Latex Limited from New Delhi to Trivandrum; and

(b) whether there has been any delay in its implementation, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI RASAPPA) : (a) and (b). In view of certain formalities to be gone through to change the location of the registered office of the Hindustan Latex Limited and also allowing the staff of the Head Office time till the end of the academic year to enable them to move to Trivandrum with least inconvenience, it has ultimately been proposed to close

down the registered office of the Hindustan Latex Ltd. at Delhi with effect from 1-4-1974 and thereafter it will reopen at Trivandrum.

ROLLED STELL PRODUCTS FROM HUNGARY

3020. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any agreement between Hungary and India in which Hungary has offered substantially large supplies of Rolled Steel Products; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Trade Plan with Hungary for 1974 provides for import of 60,000 tonnes of steel and steel products including tool, alloy and special steels, rolled steel products such as plates, strips, sheets including drum sheets, high carbon wire rods, free cutting steel, spring steel, billets, bars, sections etc.

AUCTION OF SCRAPS BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR STLEL PLANTS

3021. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Public and Private Sector Steel Plants sell huge quantity of M.S. Steel and other miscellaneous scraps by public Auction as well as by inviting tenders, at very cheap prices;

(b) whether all these scraps are scarce in the country and the steel Re-Rolling Mills, including those in small Scale Industrial areas of different States are starving due to non-availability of the same; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for stopping the sale of such scrap by the public and private sector steel plants in the country, by auction or otherwise and distribute the same, to Small Scale Industries, through Government agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the regular arisings of iron and steel scrap, defectives and cuttings etc. These are broadly clasified as follows :—

(a) Fresh un-used defectives.

(b) Fresh industrial scarp.

(c) Fresh re-rollable scrap.

(d) Melting scrap.

Fresh unused defectives and fresh industrial scrap such as defective plates, defective sheets & cuttings etc. are despatched to the stockyards from where they are distributed as per the guidelines formulated by the Joint Plant Committee. These are mostly given to the Small Scale Industries Corporations or to the State Directors of Industries for distribution to units in the Small Scale Sector.

Fresh re-rollable scrap such as defective billets, untested short length rails etc. are despatched to the stockyards for distribution to the scrap re-rollers spread all over the country, in accordance with the half yearly allocations made by the Joint Plant Committee.

As regards melting scrap, only iron melting scrap is offered for sale from the plants and is mainly given to the foundries who use those materials as substitute for pig iron.

However, a few items of scrap which could not be despatched due to shortage of wagons and consequently get accumulated in the plants, are sometimes disposed of by inviting tenders. A part from this, steel plants also dispose of from time to time certain old unserviceable equipments, consumable stores etc. by inviting tenders.

LOSS IN SUPPLY OF RAILWAY WAGONS TO YOGOSLAVIA

3022. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to lose to the tune of Rs. 27 crores if the contract with Yogoslavia for supplying Railway wagons being manufactured in different units of the wagon factories under the Ministry, is not rescinded;

(b) whether Government propose to consider invoking "Force Majeure" clause under Art. 12(1) and 12(5) of the terms of agreement and contract with the buyers, when there is an ample scope to terminate the contract under this clause and save rupees twenty seven crores;

(c) if so, the immediate steps Government propose to take to terminate this contract; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). According to the present indications, substantial losses would be incurred by the different wagon-manufacturing units under the administrative control of this Ministry in executing the Yugoslav wagon contract. It is not possible, however, to quantise the exact extent of losses which will depend upon various variable factors The Govrnment is seized of the problem being faced by the wagon manufacturers and is at present engaged in working out the best possible approach to the situation.

LIME SHELLS IN WESTERN-FLOWING RIVERS

3023. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether lime sheels are available in plenty in the western flowing rivers of Karnataka and if so, in what rivers and at what places;

(b) whether these shells are formed in the rivers continuously and there is a loss if they are not removed periodically; and

(c) the number and names of parties who obtained permission to remove these shells and purpose thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Lime shells are available in the west flowing rivers of Karnataka namely Aghnashini, Kalinadi, Venkatapur and Sharavathi, Kodihole, Haladi and Mulki rivers in North and South Kanara districts. The places are Aghnashini, Kodibag, Shirali, Balekudru, Airodi, Koteshwar, Haladi and Mulki in North and South Kanara districts.

(b) The shells are deposited seasonally, and are removed as and when they are deposited.

(c) Five parties have been granted mining leases and one party has been granted prospecting licence. The names of the parties are (1) Shri P. S. Goankar, (2) M/s. Mineral Enterprises, (3) Shri K. Venkataramana P. Prabhu, (4) Shri R. Bhanuprakash, (5) Shri G. D. Saheb, (6) Shri Dada Haji Ibrahim Halari

औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए जारी किये गए लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग

3024. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, उज्जैन, ग्वालियर, भोपाल, जबलपुर, रायपुर और दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक नगरों में औषधियों के निर्माण एवं औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए दिये गये लाइसेंसों का भारी मात्रा में दुरुपयोग किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य में इनका दुरुपयोग न हो, इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

क्रमांक	उपक्रम का नाम	शुद्ध लाभ/हानि (अनन्तिम)
5.	अदोनी कॉटन मिल्स, आलूर रोड, अदोनी	न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किये गये स्थगन आदेशों के कारण इन मिलों का वास्तविक अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया।
6.	तिरुपति कॉटन मिल्स, रेनीगुण्टा	

फिरोजपुर जिले के मुक्तसर स्थान पर भारतीय संविधान की प्रति का जलाय जाना

2817. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री एच० एम० पटेल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिरोजपुर जिले के मुक्तसर स्थान पर जनवरी, 1974 में कुछ लोगों ने भारतीय संविधान की एक प्रति को जला दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा कोई मामला देखने में नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में "लांग टर्म वीज" पर पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या

2818. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में जिलावार कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 'लांग टर्म वीजा' पर हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों की 'वीजा' की अवधि अब तक एक बार से अधिक बढ़ाई गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Tours performed by Ministers

2819. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tours performed by the Prime Minister and her Cabinet Ministers inside the country during the last five months, State-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Equipment for Madras Atomic Power Plant

2820. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the refusal of the Canadian Government to supply equipment for the Madras Atomic Power Plant has affected the work schedule of the above plant;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to produce these items in the country and to import the essential items from foreign countries; and

(c) the names of countries which have expressed their willingness to supply these parts and the steps taken to acquire these parts immediately and speed up the completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No.

AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR IMPORT OF FERTILISERS

3028. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had entered into an agreement with German Democratic Republic and other Soviet Block countries about the import of fertilisers;

(b) whether similar agreements have been signed with West European countries also through Nitrex, at West European cartel;

(c) whether countries belonging to both the Blocks have expressed their inability to fulfil the agreements fully or partly; and

(d) if so, the gap between the targetted imports and the imports which are likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some of the countries/suppliers have expressed their inability to fulfil their commitments as per original contracts, and they have claimed 'FORCE MAJEURE'.

(d) The Government of India have persuaded successfully most of the suppliers/countries to continue supplies. The discussions are still continuing with some parties. The final result of the action taken is yet to be known.

PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING A GAS GRID

3029. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for building a gas grid on the pattern of water and electricity grid to meet urban demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): A techno-economic study for coal gasification including examination of alternative technologies and location as well as for maximising the facilities available at the Bombay and Calcutta gas undertakings is being carried out by a Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for the purpose. The question of building a gas grid will arise if after this study it is decided to set up coal gasification plants at selected centres.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS DURING FIFTH PLAN

3030. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from where Government propose to import fertilisers to meet the requirements of the country during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether such import would suffice to meet the country's need?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Import of fertilizer will be made from any country depending upon the availability of the material.

(b) This would be known only after concluding the contracts.

ISSUE OF LICENCES TO LAGRE INDUSTRIAL HOUSES FOR MANUFACTURE OF SELF-PROPELLED COMBINED HARVESTERS

3031. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given licence to a large Industrial House for the manufacture of self-propelled combine harvesters, violating the guidelines of the Industrial policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REPORT OF FUEL POLICY COMMITTEE

3032. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee set up by Government sometime back;

(b) whether on the basis of recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee the Government are formulating a new Fuel Policy; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) The Fuel Policy Committee submitted Part I of their report to the Government in May, 1972; their final report is awaited. Attention is invited to the statement showing important conclusions/recommendations of the Committee as contained in Part I of their Report, which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, in reply to the unstarred question No. 1649 on 10-8-1972. These recommendations related to the fuel policy for the seventies, more particularly with the period covered by the Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view those recommendations, the Government have formulated their schemes for the development of different sources of fuel available and have incorporated the same in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

USE OF COAL-TAR DYES BY SWEET-MEAT AND BEVERAGE MANUFACTURERS

3033. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a highly coal-tar toxic dye called Blue-VRS which was declared unsafe by I.S.I. and was removed from the list of permissible colouring material has been substituted by Brillient Blue FCF which has also been declared safe by the Government;

(b) whether Brillient Blue FCF has not yet been officially notified;

(c) whether I.S.I. is pressing the Government hard to make its standards of food colouring dyes compulsory; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Blue VRS was removed from the list of permitted colouring matter under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules on the basis of the report of WHO/FAO and not I.S.I.

(b) Brillient Blue FCF has been notified in Part II Section 3(i) of the Gazette of India G.S.R. No. 205 dated 23-2-1974.

(c) and (d). The Central Committee of Food Standards recommended that the coal-tar dyes permitted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules should be sold compulsorily under I.S.I. certification mark so that the Consumers, namely, the halwais etc. are in a position to procure genuine and pure colours and thus avoid the use of harmful colours in or upon foods. The said recommendation has been notified in the Gazette mentioned in (b) above.

ऑल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज द्वारा बरती गई लापरवाही के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों की शिकायतें

3034. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऑल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेस में 7 अप्रैल को श्री बनवारी

लाल गुप्त के इलाज में बरती गई लापरवाही और उनकी मृत्यु के बारे में कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने शिकायत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शिकायतें की गई है और की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला तथा इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) और (ख). ससद् के कुछेक सदस्यो ने श्री विजय कुमार गुप्त की एक शिकायत स्वास्थ्य एव परिवार नियोजन मत्री के पास भेजी थी जिसमें श्री गुप्त ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि समुचित रूप से इलाज न किये जाने के कारण 7 अप्रैल, 1973 को अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान सस्थान में उनके पिता श्री बनवारी लाल गुप्त की मृत्यु हो गयी ,

इस मामले की छानबीन करने के लिए इस सस्थान निकाय की एक उपसमिति गठित की गई । इस शिकायत की विस्तृत जाच करने के पश्चात् उक्त उप समिति ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया कि व्यावसायिक तथा तकनीकी दृष्टि से रोगी के इलाज मे कोई गलती नहा हुई और उन्हे हर सम्भव चिकित्सा सहायता दी गई थी, फिर भी, इस समिति का यह कहना था कि रोगी और डाक्टर के बीच स्वस्थ सम्बन्ध बनाये रखने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किये जाने चाहिए । इस सस्थान से यह कह दिया गया कि वह उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें ।

ARREST OF STOCKISTS FOR SUPPLYING ADULTERATED FOOD-STUFFS AND EDIBLE OILS

3035. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state : (a) the number of stockists who were arrested for supplying adulterated food-stuffs, including the edible oils in 1972, 1973 and 1974 February;

(b) the State where the adulteration in food is highest and the details thereof; and

(c) what punishment was given to these culprits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ENFORCEMENT OF D.I.R. FOR CHECKING FOOD ADULTERATION

3036. **SHRI VIRBAHADRA SINGH:**
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state: (a) what steps have been taken to check food adulterations during the year 1973 and the number of persons arrested and punished for this, and

(b) whether Government have enforced D.I.R. in the Union Territories to check the adulteration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Health Minister has been meeting the representatives of voluntary agencies and social organisations to enlist their support to check food adulteration. A meeting was also convened with the representatives of the various enforcement agencies in Delhi and voluntary organisations to coordinate their activities and an Informal Group has been set up under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning for this purpose and also for taking adequate measures as and when necessary for combating the evil of food and drug adulteration. On the recommendation of this Group, the following steps have been taken :—

(i) Two control rooms have been set up, one in Municipal Corporation, Delhi

under the charge of Deputy Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Delhi and the other under the charge of Assistant Health Officer, New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(ii) The question of appointment of Special Magistrates for offences under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Drugs and Cosmetics Act is being examined.

(iii) The method of sealing and sampling procedure is being considered.

(iv) The State/Union Territory Governments have been addressed to consider the questions of

(i) utilising the existing laboratories in the medical colleges in the States for the purpose of analysis of food sample; and

(ii) setting up mobile laboratories that can be of great help in preliminary testing of foods in the markets, thus helping the trade and consumers' in assessing the quality of food.

(v) Adulteration cases relating to Delhi, where deterrent punishments of one year's rigorous imprisonment in each case have been awarded, have been flashed on radio, television and published in the press.

It is proposed to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to make it more effective and to make the punishments more stringent.

As regards the number of persons arrested and punished for food adulteration, the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

NUMBER OF *I.T.I.* PASSED TRIBAL STUDENTS

3037. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government have made any State-wise survey of the number of I.T.I. passed Tribal students so far and if so, how many of them have secured employment or have been self-employed, particularly in the State of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): No. However, a limited survey of the employment status of the Scheduled Tribe ex-Trainees passing out of eleven selected I.T.I.'s, including five from Orissa, in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa was conducted in 1970. This survey revealed that in Orissa, out of 67 ex-Trainees of the selected I.T.I's who responded, 10 were employed (including one who was self-employed).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS

3038. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Advisory Committee on combating adulteration of foods and drugs of the Citizens Central Council under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister was held on the 30th August, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the suggestions made to combat evils of spurious drugs have been examined; and

(c) if so, what were the suggestions made and how many of them have been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the suggestions made at the meeting and steps being taken in this regard is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6421/74.]

ALLEGED DIVERSION OF RANIGANJ COAL TO PAKISTAN

3039. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Raniganj Coal is being diverted to Pakistan *via* Punjab as reported in the Press;

(b) if so, Government's observations thereto; and

(c) the steps, being taken to put a stop to this smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Government have not received any such report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ALUMINIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA

3040. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding exemption of Aluminium Corporation of India (Alucoin) from the purview of the Aluminium Control Order, 1971;

(b) if so, whether any recommendation to this effect has also been made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Uniform prices for aluminium and some of its products were notified under the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970, with effect from 24th May, 1971. The Aluminium producers had been pressing for increase of the controlled prices of aluminium on account of increases in the prices of raw materials. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, who were requested to examine the costs of production of the aluminium producers, including the Aluminium Corporation of India, and suggest suitable revision of controlled prices, have submitted their recommendations. These are under consideration of Government.

COAL REQUIREMENT FOR 1974

3041. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the coal requirements of the country in the year 1974 as well as other sectors which are completely dependent on coal consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : The demand for coal is assessed financial year-wise and not calender year-wise and as such, information about the assessed requirements of coal in 1974 is not readily available. The demand for coal in 1974-75 is estimated to be of the order of 90 to 95 million tonnes.

ISSUE OF LICENCES FOR MANUFACTURE OF GAS PLANTS

3043. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether various manufacturers have been given licences to manufacture gas plants of various capacity, if so, who are they; and

(b) what are the arrangements for installation of Plants for various industrial gases including Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen and Argon gas required by the holders of letters of intent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, the following parties have been granted licences for the manufacture of various gas plants :—

1. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels, Visakhapatnam.

2. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta.

3. Industrial Cryogenic & Chemical Plants, Calcutta.

4. Sanghi Motors (Bombay) Private Ltd., Bombay

(b) Holders of Letters of Intent for the manufacture of industrial gases have generally been advised to obtain their requirements of plant and machinery from indigenous manufacturers.

NO ORDERS FROM RAILWAYS TO WAGON PRODUCING FACTORIES

3044 DR RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be be pleased to state.

(a) whether private and public sector wagon producing factories are not getting orders from Railways to produce wagons,

(b) whether such factories are in a difficult position as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Orders for railway wagons are placed by the Railway Board in accordance with their procurement programme for a particular year. Against 1973-74 programme, orders for 26,928 1 wagons in terms of four wheelers (17,371.6 on wagon builders and 9,556 5 on Railway Workshops) were placed by the Railway Board As on 1-2-1974, there are outstanding orders for 53,812 6 in terms of four wheelers (38,009 9 on wagon builders and 15 802 7 on Railway Workshops), which is sufficient to keep their capacity engaged.

DISCUSSIONS WITH BANGLADESH ON FARAKKA ISSUE

3045. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Communique, issued after his visit to Dacca, states that the discussions had advanced their common approach for an early decision on the Farakka issue;

(b) if so, an account of the talks held between the two countries in this matter; and

(c) the main points on which both sides have agreed and those in which there is disagreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Both sides appreciated the implications of the operation of the Farakka project for the two countries and, as stated in the Joint Communique, it was agreed that a mutually acceptable solution will be arrived at before operating the Project The discussions were confidential and it is not customary to divulge them in detail

उड़ीसा, आसाम, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल में श्रम न्यायालय

3046. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उड़ीसा, आसाम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, और पश्चिम बंगाल में श्रम न्यायालय कितने हैं और कहा-कहा पर हैं,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में श्रम संबंधी कितने मुकदमे दायर किये गये और उनमें से कितने निपटा दिये गए हैं और कितने शेष हैं,

(ग) क्या कुछ मजदूर संघों ने कुछ और श्रम न्यायालय खोलने की मांग की है और यदि हां तो उन संघों के नाम क्या हैं और ये श्रम न्यायालय कहां-कहां पर खोलने की मांग की गई है, और

(घ) उन जिलों और तहसीलों की संख्या और क्षेत्र कितना है जो एक न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है तथा ऐसे उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें 20 से अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सरकार, इसके द्वारा गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम न्यायालयों के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्य सरकार अधिकरणों/श्रम न्यायालयों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करती है। पश्चिम बंगाल में कलकत्ता स्थित एक केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम न्यायालय है; अन्य राज्यों में कोई नही है। जहां तक इस केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम-न्यायालय का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) 1-1-1971 से 31-12-1973 के दौरान दायर किए गए मामलों/आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या/217/98

(ii) 1-1-1971 से 31-12-1973 के दौरान निबटाए गए मामलों/आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या/220/80 (इनमें पिछले वर्षों से आगे लाए गए मामले/आवेदन पत्र सम्मिलित हैं)।

(iii) 31-12-1973 को लम्बित पड़े मामलों/आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या थी।—23/60।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन राज्यों में से किसी राज्य में अतिरिक्त श्रम न्यायालय गठित करने हेतु इस प्रकार की कोई मांगे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त नहीं की गई हैं।

(घ) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 33 ग (2) के प्रयोजनों को छोड़कर, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम न्यायालयों का अखिल भारतीय क्षेत्राधिकार है। जहां तक धारा 33 ग (2) का सम्बन्ध है, कलकत्ता स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-एवं-श्रम न्यायालय का क्षेत्राधिकार सारे पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य के लिए है।

ISSUE OF QUOTAS OF ALUMINIUM INGOTS

3047. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons and firms for whom quotas of aluminium ingots have been issued during the last three years and its State-wise break-up; and

(b) how many of these persons and firms have been able to get the supply so far from the manufacturers and the reasons for the abnormal delay in getting the allotted supply together with the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) and (b). There is no statutory control over the distribution of aluminium. However, in the case of electrical conductor grade aluminium, use of which is mainly confined to cable/conductor manufacture, an informal control over the distribution has been in existence for the last few years. Information is not available about the exact supplies received by individual units, etc., against allocations. Heavy power cuts imposed on the aluminium smelters by the different State Electricity Boards in the current year (1973-74) have resulted in a substantial drop in the production. There have been complaints from Units regarding inadequate supplies. It has been impressed on the primary producers that they should ensure equitable distribution of metal to all the units keeping in view actual metal production.

INDIVIDUAL COST INCENTIVES FOR VASECTOMY/TUBECTOMY OPERATIONS

3048. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue individual cost incentives for vasectomy while allowing for compensation for wages lost by undergoing vasectomy;

(b) the amount paid on account of cost incentive during the last three years and the number of beneficiaries State-wise; and

(c) what other incentives are proposed to induce the people to take to vasectomy/tubectomy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Separate figures for cash incentives are not maintained. Statements I, II and III giving details of expenditure on compensation and number of beneficiaries in Mass Vasectomy Camp with cash incentives State-wise during the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6422/74.]

(c) It is proposed to intensify educational and motivational efforts and provide better service facilities for higher acceptance of all Family Planning methods.

STEEL IMPORT FROM SOVIET UNION

3049. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of steel which Government have contracted to import from the Soviet Union; and

(b) the terms and conditions at which steel is proposed to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). Import of steel from the Soviet Union is provided for in the annual Trade Plans entered into on Government to Government basis, on Rupee payment terms. Trade Plan for 1973 provided for import of 50,000 to 70,000 tonnes. Against this, Hindustan Steel Limited entered into contracts for 25,660 tonnes valued at about Rs. 3.64 crores. Against a provision for 50,000 tonnes under Trade Plan for 1974, Hindustan Steel Limited have entered into contract for the full quantity; for delivery of 25,000 tonnes during January—June 1974 valued at about Rs. 4.4 crores. For the balance 25,000 tonnes to be delivered in July—September 1974 negotiations have not yet been finalised.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BHUTAN WITH INDIAN HELP

3050. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Development Projects in Bhutan in which India is helping; and

(b) the quantum and the nature of help, project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). India is assisting Bhutan financially in the implementation of its development plans. India's development assistance is not tied to specific projects. Bhutan's development plans are drawn up in cooperation and consultation with our Planning Commission. These plans encompass a wide range of projects and programmes covering the entire gamut of socio-economic development.

For Bhutan's 3rd Five Year Plan (1971-76) which contemplates an expenditure of Rs. 35.5 crores, India's contribution would be Rs. 33 crores. However, certain new programmes have been added to the Plan after 1971 and its size is likely to be increased suitably.

In addition, in 1973-74 India agreed to finance the establishment of a cement plant at Pagli in Bhutan at a cost of Rs. 7 crores. Another project in Bhutan which is presently under consideration of the Government is the Chukha Hydro-electric Project, which is estimated to cost about Rs 83 crores

The total developmental assistance provided by India to Bhutan till March, 1973 for financing its Five Year Plans amounted to about Rs. 45 crores.

MINI STEEL PLANTS

3051. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini-steel plants in the country, State-wise with their total capacity and actual production; and

(b) the number of mini-steel plants which will be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) The information is given in the table below, in respect of the electric furnace units already set up and those which are in the process of implementation.

State	No. of Units	Total annual capacity
		(Tonnes)
1. Andhra Pradesh .	2	54,800
2. Assam . . .	2	60,000
3. Bihar . . .	5	1,60,000
4. Gujarat . . .	6	1,76,000
5. Haryana . . .	11	2,63,000
6. Kerala . . .	2	59,000
7. Madhya Tradesh .	9	1,70,800
8. Maharashtra . .	27	7,54,725
9. Karnataka . .	5	1,48,000
10. Orissa . . .	1	2,40,000
11. Punjab . . .	6	1,20,000
12. Rajasthan . .	3	62,000
13. Tamil Nadu . .	3	1,23,250
14. Uttar Pradesh . .	30	7,97,233
15. West Bengal . .	16	2,73,400
TOTAL . .	128	34,62,208

During 1972-73, the liquid metal production from electric furnaces was about 1.04 million tonnes.

(b) The development of this industry is proposed to be regulated in keeping with the availability of essential inputs such as ferrous scrap and power. In view of the sizable melting capacity, which has already been authorised, and the shortage of ferrous scrap and electric power, no target has been fixed for setting up of such units during the Fifth Plan period.

PRODUCTION OF SCOOTERS IN FIFTH PLAN

3052. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTYR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to produce four lakh scooters annually by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to implement this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are setting up a project in the Public Sector for manufacture of scooters with a capacity of 1,00,000 numbers per annum. Some of the State Industrial Development Corporations who have been granted letters of intent for manufacture of scooters have entered into licensing arrangement with M/s. Scooters India Ltd. to have assembly lines for scooters of the same model and design that will be manufactured by M/s. Scooters India Ltd. The three existing manufacturers have been permitted to expand their capacity for manufacture of scooters. In addition, Industrial licences/letters of intent have been issued to a number of new entrepreneurs for manufacture of scooters. Government is confident that the entire demand for scooters will be met through indigenous production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR JUTE WORKERS' CHILDREN

3053. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether jute workers are demanding educational facilities for their children; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Central Trade Unions of Jute Mill Workers, in a charter of demands jointly submitted by them asked for free education to children of jute mill workers upto School Final at the cost of employers. It has been reported by the Government of West Bengal that the demand for free school education for jute workers' children along with other demand of Central Trade Union Organisations were taken up for negotiation. A tripartite settlement was reached on 13-1-1974, which was signed by three Trade Union Organisations *viz.* (1) National Union of Jute Workers (INTUC) (2) Jute Workers Federation (HMS) (3) Jute Textile Workers Union (IFITU). Other Central Trade Union Organisations did not agree to sign the Agreement. Clause 5.13 of the Tripartite settlement dated 13-1-74 is given below :—

> "In view of this settlement, the Unions hereby agree not to raise and/or agitate any issue covered by this settlement or any other industry-wise issues having substantial financial implications during the operative period of this settlement excepting such issues which may arise out of new statutory obligation, if any."

ABOLITION OF MASS MAILING UNIT OF FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

3054. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to abolish the Mass Mailing Unit of the Family Planning Department shortly; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAIJI BASAPPA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION IN H.E.C., RANCHI

3055. SHRI D. D. DESAI :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi have attained near-capacity production; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) HEC has achieved 33% of its rated capacity in 1972-73 and in 1973-74 HEC is likely to achieve 41% of its rated capacity. HEC is expected to break-even in 1974-75 when the value of production would be of the order of about Rs. 75 crores.

BOKARO PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL

3056. SHRI D. D. DESAI :

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of pig iron and steel produced by the Bokaro Steel Plant upto February 15, 1974; and

(b) whether the plant will lose Rs. 80 crores before it reaches its full capacity of 4 million tonnes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Till the end of February, 1974, 9,16,227 tonnes of pig iron and 8,975 tonnes of ingot steel have been produced by the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) It is difficult at this stage to assess precisely the extent of loss which the plant may incur before reaching its full capacity of 4 million tonnes.

PRICES OF ALUMINIUM

3057. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the action taken by the Government to bring down the prices of aluminium ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : The controlled prices of aluminium and aluminium products are determined from time to time by a study of the actual cost of production, and is notified in terms of the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970. In the present context of sharply rising costs of raw materials required for aluminium production, it is not possible to bring down the controlled prices of aluminium. Government is presently considering the question of increasing the controlled prices owing to higher costs of production.

SALE OF DEFECTIVE THERMOMETERS

3058. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that defective thermometers are being sold in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) whether the sale of defective thermometers is an offence;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this connection; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) Occasional complaints have been received about defective thermometers being marketed in the country.

(b) Marketing of thermometers without the Indian Standards Institution certification mark or without a valid licence under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules is an offence.

(c) and (d). No such information has been received. The manufacturers of thermometers are advised to conform to Indian Standards Institution standards whenever complaints are received.

AVERAGE LONGEVITY IN INDIA

3059. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what was the average longevity in India in 1946-47 and what is it at present; and

(b) what are generally the causes for improvement in longevity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) In 1946 the expectation of life at birth was 32.45 years for males and 31.66 years for females. Now it is estimated as 50.7 years for males and 49.3 years for females.

(b) The main reasons for improvement in longevity are :

(i) Reduction in death rate, due to successful implementation of various health programmes, from 27.4 per thousand population in 1941-50 to 15.1 in 1971.

(ii) Reduction in the rate of infant mortality, due to better availability of medical facilities and improvement in the medical care of mother and children, from 183 per thousand live births in 1941-50 to 114.8 and 77.5 for rural and urban areas respectively in 1971.

(iii) Reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases due to adoption of improved control measures.

(iv) Increase in the number of hospital beds from 1,13,000 beds in 1946 to 2,77,520.

(v) Extension of medical facilities to the rural areas by the establishment of 5256 Primary Health Centres.

कैम्पों से भाग गए पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी

3060. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी कैम्पो से भाग गए थे और कितने युद्धबन्दी भागने के प्रयास मे मारे गए ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) कैम्पो से जो 22 पाकिस्तानी युद्ध-बन्दी भाग गए थे वे अभी भी भागे हुए है। तथापि, भागने के प्रयास मे 16 युद्धबन्दी मारे गए।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गर्भ निरोधक साधनों को निशुल्क उपलब्ध करने सम्बन्धी सेवा पर खर्च की गई राशि

3061. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के लिए गर्भ निरोध साधनो को नि शुल्क उपलब्ध करने सम्बन्धी सेवा पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई, और

(ख) क्या गर्भ निरोधक साधनो की नि-शुल्क उपलब्ध करने सम्बन्धी सेवा को प्रभावी और अनिवार्य बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गर्भ निरोध साधनो की नि शुल्क वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 632 लाख रुपये व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे इस योजना से लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियो की अनुमानित सख्या लगभग 12 50 लाख है।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन एक स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम है, अत: गर्भ निरोधक साधनो के नि शुल्क उपलब्ध कराने की योजना को अनिवार्य बनाने का प्रश्न नही उठता।

इस योजना को प्रभावी बनाने के उद्देश्य प्रचलित गर्भ निरोधक उन सभी व्यक्तियो को नि शुल्क वितरित किए जाते है जो उनका उपयोग करना चाहते ।

राजस्थान में नर्सों को दी गई वृत्तिका

3062. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को 1120 नर्सों के लिए पिछले वर्ष या इस वर्ष मे निर्वाह-भत्ते के रूप मे जो रकम दी थी उसे क्या वह प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रो पर खर्च कर चुकी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी रकम दी गई थी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय मे उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

NORMALISATION OF SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

3063 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to take further steps to normalise relations with China, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) . (a) and (b). The Government have continued to seek normalisation of relations with China. However, there has not been any significant change in the situation so far.

DECLINING INDIAN INFLUENCE IN EAST ASIA

3064. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the press regarding steady fall in India's influence in East Asia; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are the views of an individual journalist and the Government sees no reason to comment on them.

REASONS FOR RISE IN PRICES OF CARS

3065. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state on what grounds Government have raised the ex-factory prices of the three passenger cars by over Rs. 1,000 with effect from the 1st January, 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : With effect from the 1st January, 1974 the ex-factory selling price of the Ambassador car has been increased by Rs. 950/- that of the Premier President car by Rs. 1301/- and that of the Standard Gazel by Rs. 1174/-. The increase is mainly due to increases in the cost of materials, especially steel, and in wages and overheads.

PERSONS OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN BURMA

3066. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of persons of Indian origin in Burma ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : No accurate figures of persons of Indian origin in Burma are available. According to our information, the total number of such persons may be estimated at about 180,000 This figure includes Indian passport-holders, those who have opted for Burmese citizenship, those who have been registered as foreigners and those who are documentless.

VISIT BY A RUMANIAN DELEGATION

3067. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rumanian delegation visited our country during January 1974 to discuss matters relating to economic co-operation; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the conclusions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee, Romania, H., E. Mr. Manea Manesou, paid a visit from January 9 to January 15. 1974.

(b) During Mr. Manesou's visit an Agreement on Cooperation between our Planning Commission and the State Planning Committee of Romania was signed on January 12, 1974 between the Minister of Planning and Mr. Manesou. The Agreement established a Joint Indo-Romanian Study Group of Experts on co-operation in the field of Planning which would, among others, exchange experience and knowledge in the fields of economic forecasting, methodology of planning, formulation of projects and programmes, methods of monitoring and evaluation of planned programmes and projects and methods for increasing pro-

ductivity. The Indo-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation was also set up on January 14, 1974 through an exchange of Letters between the Minister for External Affairs and Mr. Manesou. Mr. Manesou also held discussions with other representatives of the Government and areas where possibilities for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation exist were identified. These areas include the oil, coal, lignite, power, steel, machine-building and chemical industries

RETRENCHMENT IN N.C.D.C.

3068. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who were retrenched and or voluntarily retired by N.C.D.C. in Giridih Collieries between 1967 and 1969;

(b) the number of persons so retrenched who belong to scheduled tribe and scheduled caste; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

AVAILABILITY OF COAL AT GHAZIABAD

3069. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that coal is not at all available in Ghaziabad which is only 20 K.M. away from Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The coal production during 1973 has been more than in any previous year. In the recent months the movement of coal to various consuming centres in the country including Ghaziabad has been affected by staff agitation on the Railways. Owing to increase in the demand of coal, particularly from the power houses and the steel plants which enjoy higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal all over the country, inspite of overall increase in production. A co-ordinated effort is being made by the coal producing organisations to increase coal production and by the railways to increase movement of coal.

REORGANISATION OF NCC AS A DISCIPLINED FORCE

3070. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mahajani Commission had recommended to reorganise the National Cadet Corps so as to function as a disciplined force to help in the defence of the country during national emergency; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The Mahajani Committee have recommended the following as one of the aims of the National Cadet Corps :

> "To create a force of disciplined and trained man power which in a national emergency could be of assistance in the defence of the country".

(b) Recommendations of the Mahajani Committee are under consideration of the Government.

PRODUCTION OF NIRODH AND OTHER CONTRACEPTIVES

3071. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of the production in the country of Nirodh and other contraceptives for the year 1973; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with their publicity and sale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) The figures of production in the country of Nirodh and other conventional contraceptives for the year 1973 are as follows :

1.	Nirodh (Condoms)	155·25 million pieces
2.	Foam Tablets .	16·77 lakh tablets
3.	Contraceptive Jel/ Jelly/Cream . .	75,248 tubes

(b) Yes.

कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक

3072. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या क्या है,

(ख) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले और उसके बाद की संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों की दिन भर की मजदूरी किस अनुपात से दी जाती है और इसका विवरण क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण 30 जनवरी, 1973 को पूरा हो गया था। इस तारीख से तुरन्त पूर्व के महीनों में औसत दैनिक नियोजन, दिसम्बर, 1972 में 405316 और जनवरी, 1973 में 414314 था। राष्ट्रीयकरण के तुरन्त पश्चात् फरवरी 1973 में नियोजन, 454885 था। कोयला खानों में औसत दैनिक नियोजन की नवीनतम उपलब्ध संख्या, जून 1973 के महीने के लिए 446272 है।

(ग) दैनिक मजदूरियों का अनुपात उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सभी कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में औसत साप्ताहिक मजदूरियां जनवरी 1973 (राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व) और फरवरी, 1973 के लिए (अर्थात् राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद) और जून 1973 के लिए भी, नीचे दी गई है।—

	जनवरी 1973	फरवरी 1973	जून 1973
	रु०	रु०	रु०
मूल वेतन	43.37	42.90	42.75
महंगाई भत्ता	11 01	11.10	13.18
अन्य नकद भुगतान	5.67	5.35	5.53
जोड	60.05	59.35	61.46

वर्ष 1974 में विदेशी राजनयिकों की प्रस्तावित भारत यात्राएं

3073. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974 के दौरान कौन-कौन से बड़े राजनयिक भारत यात्रा पर आने वाले हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : 1974 में बहुत-से विदेशी मेहमानों के भारत आने की सम्भावना है। परन्तु चूंकि संबद्ध देशों की सरकारों के साथ इस प्रकार की यात्राओं पर अभी विचार विमर्श हो रहा है अतः इस प्रकार की यात्राओं की कोई सूची अभी तैयार नहीं है।

झरिया-धनबाद कोयला क्षेत्र

3074. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने जनवरी के तीसरे सप्ताह में झरिया-धनबाद कोयला-क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयला-क्षेत्रों की क्या समस्याएं है

(ग) क्या सरकार कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार कर रहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोयले के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित कई समस्याएं हैं, जैसे परिवहन, रेत की भराई, बिजली की सप्लाई, औद्योगिक सम्पर्क आदि आदि ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० का वर्तमान खानों के आधुनिकीकरण तथा पुनर्निर्माण द्वारा नई खानें खोलकर 1978-79 तक कोक्कर कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर 195 लाख टन करने का विचार है ।

DISCONTINUATION OF HELP TO REHABILITATE PEOPLE OF BORDER AREAS

3075. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have discontinued the rehabilitation help given to the people of border areas whose villages were destroyed during the last Indo-Pak War;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider to continue the help for some more time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATON (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Governments of border States are authorised to incur expenditure on the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance at the approved scales to people of the border areas affected by the last Indo-Pak War. Such assistance is given to the affected persons for their proper rehabilitation in accordance with the sanctions covering relief and rehabilitation measures for them. The State Government have been providing and will continue to provide the necessary assistance accordingly.

REVIVAL OF TRADITIONAL ROUTE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC FROM EASTERN INDIA TO TRIPURA

3076. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have succeeded in its efforts for an early revival of the Traditional Route' for the movement of Goods Traffic from Eastern India to Tripura; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have been taken up with the Bangladesh Government the provision of transit facilities through Bangladesh for goods traffic to and from Tripura. The concurrence of the Bangladesh Government is awaited after which details will be worked out.

चालू योजना में कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था

3077. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने चालू योजना

में कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिए जितनी धनराशि मांगी थी उसका चौथाई भाग इस के लिए दिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : शुरू में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के लिए 5.12 करोड़ रुपये का नियतन किया गया था। फिर भी वार्षिक आबंटन के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण चौथी योजना के दौरान राज्यों के लिए किया गया नियतन 291.33 लाख रुपये आया। इसमें से 237.90 लाख रुपये 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक खर्च हो चुके है और आशा है कि बाकी धनराशि का भी वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक उपयोग कर लिया जाएगा।

ALLEGED BUNGLING IN COAL DESPATCH

3078. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged bungling in despatch of coal from Hisalong Group of Collieries in Hazaribagh District,

(b) if so, whether Government have got examined the allegations levelled; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

बिहार बन्द वाले दिन कारखानों और खानों द्वारा काम का बन्द किया जाना

3080. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित कारखानों और खानों को बिहार बन्द वाले दिन बन्द कर दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल करने वाले कारखानों एवं खानों के श्रमिकों की पृथक-पृथक् संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी मोकामा का पुनः चालू किया जाना

3081. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रेलवे के डिब्बों को तैयार करने वाली ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, मोकामा को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है तथा इसे पुनः चालू करने के लिए कम्प्टोडियन की नियुक्ति कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है तथा उसमें कितने मजदूर काम करेंगे ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) मेसर्स ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी (मोकामा एकक) को सरकार ने 22-2-1974 से अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है और औद्योगिक विकास आयुक्त, बिहार सरकार, ने अधिकृत नियंत्रक के रूप में उपक्रम का कब्जा ले लिया है। लगभग 300 कर्मचारियों को मशीनों की सफाई और पूरी मरम्मत करने और अन्य रखरखाव कार्यों हेतु रख लिया गया है। एकक को फिर से चालू करने के लिए उत्पादन आयोजन और आवश्यक वित्तीय व्यवस्थाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं और उन पर शीघ्र ही अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है।

PANEL SET UP FOR REHABILITATION OF CHHAMB REFUGEES

3082. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Panel for the rehabilitation of nearly 20,000 refugees in Chhamb area who were displaced during 1971 war with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be spent for their rehabilitation and the time by which these people would be settled down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have set up a Central Authority known as the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority to formulate and execute expeditiously suitable schemes for the rehabilitation of these Chhamb displaced persons.

(b) The entire expenditure on the rehabilitation of these persons will be borne by the Government of India. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the total expenditure that will be incurred on the above schemes. Every effort will be made to rehabilitate these families expeditiously.

UNIFICATION OF TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

3083. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether unification of the trade union movement was necessary for improving industrial relations;

(b) if so, the efforts made in this direction so far; and

(c) the results achieved and the further steps proposed to be taken in this direction to promote a socialistic pattern of development in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). Unification could be a useful step for the improvement of industrial relations and it would primarily be for the trade unions to move towards this direction. Government are always ready to use their good offices in bringing this about and the proposed comprehensive legislation will endeavour to strengthen the trade union movement.

STRENGTHENING OF INDIAN NAVAL FORCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

3084. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief of the Naval Staff seeking Navy's greater role in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to strengthen the Naval Force in the Indian Ocean;

(c) by what time India is confident of making her presence felt in the Indian Ocean; and

(d) what are the programmes for the expansion of the Naval Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government are not aware of any such statement made by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

(b) and (c). Necessary plans for the development of the Indian Naval Forces are under constant review and process of implementation. The aim of this development is to protect our maritime interests and national security.

(d) It would not be in the public interest to disclose details.

SUPPLY OF POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT ETC. FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

3085. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had asked Russia for the supply of power generating equipment, coal mining machinery, non-ferrous metals and other goods during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. entered into an agreement on 29-11-1973 which, *inter-alia*, aims at mutual co-operation in designing and construction of mutually agreed enterprises and projects in the field of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals production, prospecting, production and refining of oil, natural gas, coal and other minerals, power engineering, petro-chemical industry, shipping and other branches of industry, agriculture as well as expanding projects previously undertaken with the assistance of the USSR, by setting up new industrial and agricultural and other projects, and also by assisting in establishing institutes for specialised training.

STEEL EXPORT TO JAPAN

3086. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether every year India sends its delegation to Tokyo to sign deals with Japanese manufacturers;

(b) whether Japanese are the bulk importers of our steel; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for the negotiations to be held in Delhi in alternate years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) to (c). Japanese are not the bulk importers of our steel. However, negotiations are held whether necessary not only in Japan but in India also for import of Steel from Japan, export of pig iron to Japan etc.

COAL SUPPLIES TO PUNJAB

3087. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal supplies to Punjab had been normal in December, 1973 and January, 1974; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to restore the supplies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. During these months the movement of coal to Punjab has not been upto the sponsored quota primarily due to disturbed industrial relations on the Railways. A co-ordinated effort is being made by the coal producing organisations to increase coal production and by the railways to increase movement of coal to all States including Punjab.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF SCOOTERS

3088. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted the manufacturers of some of the popular brand of scooters to increase production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much increase has been permitted and subject to what conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The manufacturers have been permitted to expand their production capacity to meet the increasing demand.

(c) The following table gives the required information :

Name of the firm permitted to expand	Extent of expansion
1. M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona	from 24,000 to 48,000 scooters per annum.
2. M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay	—do—
3. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	From 6,000 to 24,000 scooters and motorcycles per annum.

(a) *M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona* mobile Products of India Ltd. have been permitted to expand their production *inter alia* subject to the following conditions :

(a) *M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona*

(i) The ex-factory selling prices of the vehicles should be reduced by Rs. 75/- immediately and by a further sum of Rs. 75/- as soon as the rate of production reaches 48,000 nos. per annum.

(ii) Any future increase in cost upto Rs. 50/- per scooter and three-wheeler should be absorbed by the company. If the cost accounts maintained by the company reveal an increase of more than Rs. 50/- per vehicle, the company may apply to Government for a cost analysis and ask for a suitable increase in price.

(iii) 1% of the net sales proceeds must be set apart by the company for expenditure on Research and Development

(b) *M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay* :

(i) The company should reduce the price prevailing on 1-1-1972 by Rs. 75/- per scooter as soon as the annual rate of production of 36,000 nos. is reached by them and by a further sum of Rs. 75/- per scooter as soon as the company reach a rate of production of 48,000 nos. per annum.

(ii) Any future increase in cost upto Rs. 50/- per scooter should be absorbed by the company. If the cost accounts maintained by the company reveal an increase of more than Rs. 50/- per vehicle, the company may apply to Government for a cost analysis and ask for a suitable increase in price.

(iii) 1% of the net sales proceeds must be set apart by the company for expenditure on Research and Development.

SCRUTINY OF WAGE AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS

3090. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a central machinery is proposed to be set up to scrutinise wage agreements and awards to see whether they are in consonance with the national economy;

(b) if so, whether this suggestion was given by the two-day Industrial Relations Conference held in January, 1974; and

(c) if so, how far Government have accepted the recommendation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). A suggestion of this kind was made during the Conference on industrial relations organised by the Employers' Federation of India and the All India Organisation of Employers in January. Government have taken note of the suggestion

INTERIM ADVANCED TO AHMEDABAD TEXTILE WORKERS

3091 SHRI P. M MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether interim advance for Ahmedabad textile wokrers has been granted pending settlement of new wage formula;

(b) if so, whether the interim advance is not to the satisfaction of the employees;

(c) when the final decision for new wage formula is likely to be taken; and

(d) how much interim advance will be given to each employee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Textile Labour Association has intimated that an interim increase in the form of an advance has been negotiated by them with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

(a) and (c). Information is not available.

(d) It is learnt that the amount of the advance will be Rs. 101/- to those of the employees who are members or who are eligible to be members of the Provident Fund Scheme as on 1-1-1974 and Rs. 51/- to those employees who are not members of the Provident Fund Scheme but have worked for not more than 120 days in the year 1973.

REPORT OF EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

3092. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 666 on the 26th July, 1973 and state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Unemployment appointed by the Labour Ministry regarding unemployment insurance in certain industries;

(b) if so, how far this has been implemented;

(c) whether all the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). As already indicated in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question referred to by the Hon'ble Member, an Inter Ministerial Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendations made in the report of the Committee on Unemployment and make proposals to the Government. Further action by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Unemployment is to be taken on receipt of the report of this Group, which is expected shortly.

नकली दवाईयां बनाने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति

3093. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री नकली दवाइयां बनाने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियो के सम्बन्ध में 17 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या 4973 के उत्तर के सबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या आवश्यक जानकरी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर मुकदमे चलाये गये अथवा कोई अन्य कार्यवाही की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किक्कु) : (क) 17 राज्य सरकारो तथा 10 संघ शासित क्षेत्रो से सूचना प्राप्त हो गई है ।

(ख) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1 दिसम्बर 1972 से 30 नवम्बर, 1973 की अवधि मे नकली औषधियो का निर्माण करने वाले 25 व्यक्यिो को गिरफ्तार किया गया । एक मामले में एक व्यक्ति को सजा दे दी गई है । चार मामले अदालत मे निर्णयाधीन हैं और बीस मामलों में जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन

3094. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978-79 तक लौह अयस्क का अनुमानत: कितना उत्पादन होने लगेगा; और

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने प्रतिशत लौह अयस्क का उपयोग किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए लौह खनिज के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 580 लाख टन रखा गया है । इसमें से 350 लाख टन निर्यात के लिए और शेष आंतरिक खपत के लिए होगा ।

(ख) जनवरी, से नवम्बर, 1973 तक लौह खनिज का उत्पादन 316.7 लाख टन हुआ जिसका लगभग 37 प्रतिशत देश में प्रयुक्त हुआ और 63 प्रतिशत निर्यात किया गया ।

EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT AND AERO-ENGINE BY HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFTS LIMITED

3095. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., proposes to export aircraft and aero-engines; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) .nd (b). HAL is already exporting components of aero-engines and Helicopters. The Company has also plans to export some of the aircraft manufactured by it. For manufacture of additional aircraft for this purpose a special allocation of foreign exchange has been made. HAL has also participated in some of the recent international aircraft exhibitions to create awareness of the aeronautics Industry in India and its product range. Some enquiries from foreign countries have been received which are being pursued.

PIG IRON AND HARD COKE FOR FOUNDRY INDUSTRY

3096. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted by his Ministry to assess the requirements of pig-iron and hard coke for the foundary industry; and

(b) if so, whether this will enable to overcome the shortage of raw materials like steel, aluminium, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Iron and Steel Controller mainly to lay down suitable guidelines for distribution of pig iron and hard coke.

(b) No, Sir.

SPECIAL CELL IN MINISTRY FOR COAL SUPPLIES

3097. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special cell has been created in his Ministry to ease the problem of coal supplies; and

(b) if so, the nature of its functions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a Joint Cell has been set up at Calcutta under the Director (Rail Movement) Railway Board with the representatives of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. to ensure proper co-ordination in rail movement of coal.

COAL SUPPLY TO ORISSA

3098. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal supplies to Orissa had been normal in November-December, 1973 and January, 1974; and

(b) if not, the measures taken to supply the normal quantity of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In these months the movement of coal to Orissa has not been upto the sponsored quota primarily due to disturbed industrial relations on the Railways. A co-ordinated effort is being made by the coal producing organisations to increase coal production and by the railways to increase movement of coal to all States including Orissa.

ESTIMATE OF ILLEGAL ABORTIONS IN THE COUNTRY

3099. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA :

SHRI DHAMANKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether legal abortion has been helpful to Family Planning; and

(b) the estimate of illegal abortions per year in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is difficult to make an estimate of illegal abortions. However, according to the Shanti Lal Shah Committee Report, in a population of 500 million, the number of abortions per year was estimated as 6.5 million—2.6 million natural and 3.9 million induced.

QUOTA FOR MILITARY RECRUITMENT FROM PUNJAB AND OTHER STATES

3100. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed a statement by Shri Parkash Singh Badal, Ex-Chief Minister of Punjab, showing his resentment over the reducing quota for military recruitment for Punjab from 14 to two-and-half per cent;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the statement;

(c) whether the quota of any other State has also been reduced;

(d) the quota for recruitment in the case of each one of the States of the Indian Union as on the 1st March, 1974; and

(e) the criteria for fixing this quota?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir—such a statement has not come to the notice of Government. Recruitment for the Army is done in proportion to the recruitable male population belonging to the age group of 17 to 25 years in various States, except where recruitment is to be made in a particular class, for units having class composition.

In order to broad-base the recruitment in the various States, so as to conform with the above-stated policy, the recruitment demands placed on Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have had to be reduced recently, as recruitment from these States has been much heavier than their due proportionate share, in the past.

(d) and (e). A statement showing the quotas for recruitment, to the Army, from the various States, in respect of demands for Regiments having no class-composition as well as actual average percentage recruitment during the period 1-4-68 to 31-3-71 is attached. The quotas have been fixed in proportion to the recruitable male population of each of these States in the age group of 17 to 25 years, based on the census of 1971.

Recruitment to the Armoured Corps, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry which have specific class composition has to be carried out from those States where the prescribed classes are available.

Statement

State(s)	Percentage of recruitment quota based on 1971 census in respect of 'All Class' Regiments	Actual average percentage recruitment to the entire Army based on the figures for the period* 1-4-68 to 31-3-1971
Andhra Pradesh	7·8	4·08
Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura & Manipur	3·4	4·05
Bihar	10·2	5·13
Gujarat	4·9	1·48
Himachal Pradesh	0·6	4·68
Jammu & Kashmir	0·9	2·92
Kerala	3·7	5·38
Madhya Pradesh	7·6	3·23
Maharashtra	9·2	7·64
Mysore (Karnataka)	5·3	2·81
Orissa	3·9	1·27
Punjab	2·6	15·30
Rajasthan	4·7	7·04
Tamil Nadu	7·3	5·90
Uttar Pradesh	16·5	15·86
West Bengal	8·2	3·63
Others	3·2	9·60
	100·00	100·00

*later figures are not readily available.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL VILLAGES

3101. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 4622 and 4099 on the 13th December, 1973 and 23rd August, 1973, respectively, and state:

(a) whether the replies from all the States regarding the development of the native villages of Victoria Cross winners and Param Vir Chakra winners as modern villages have been received:

(b) if so, the nature thereof, the names of the States which have still to reply to the Central Government and whether they have been reminded to expedite their replies;

(c) the date/dates when the communications were sent to each of the State Governments; and

(d) the date/dates on which the replies were received from each one of the States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

State Govt./Union Territory Admin. concerned	Date(s) on which communication(s) reminder(s) was/were sent	Date of reply when received
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bihar	18-8-73	
	17-9-73	
	9-1-74	
	6-3-74	
Delhi	18-8-73	13-9-73
Gujarat	18-8-73	Correspondence transferred to Maharashtra
Haryana	18-8-73	23-11-73
Himachal Pradesh	18-3-74	
Jammu & Kashmir	18-3-74	

(1)	(2)	(3)
Maharashtra	9-1-74/ 6-3-74	—
Punjab	18-8-73	1-3-74 (Interim reply)
Rajasthan	18-8-73	22-2-74
Uttar Pradesh	18-8-73	
	17-9-73	—
	9-1-74	
	6-3-74	

Summary of replies received

1. *Delhi* : Delhi Administration have intimated that there are only two winners of Param Vir Chakra who belong to the Union Territory of Delhi, one pertains to the 'Defence Colony' while the other to 'Naraina'. The 'Defence Colony' is a posh colony where every modern facility is available. Naraina is also an urbanised village.

2. *Haryana* : The Government of Haryana have intimated that the Haryana Village Development Board have started implementing a focal village scheme under which only big villages already furnished with most of the modern amenities are selected for provision of rest of the amenities. They have requested that entire expenditure involved in the development of the villages of winners of Victoria Cross and Param Vir Chakra as model villages be borne by the Central Government.

3. *Rajasthan* : Government of Rajasthan have intimated that there are two villages *viz.* Bari in District Jhun Jhunu and Banasar which come under the scheme. The State Government propose to provide some funds to develop roads to, and rural water supply in, these villages on a priority basis. They have added that the statues of the decoration winners may also be set up. The State Government have expressed a desire that the Central Government should also release some funds for the purpose.

POSTING OF WIDOW LADY DOCTORS OF MILITARY MARTYRS IN THEIR NATIVE STATES

3102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any consideration is shown to the widows of military martyrs who are working as Lady Doctors in the Military Hospitals in the matter of posting, period of stay at a station in the native States, so as to reduce their inconvenience; and

(b) if so, whether any relaxation is provided in the matter of giving them the States of their choice or in allowing them to over-stay at such stations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI I. B PATNAIK : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, subject to exigencies of service.

NEW STEEL-MAKING PROCESS

3103. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :'

(a) whether a new easier process has been found to make steel; and

(b) if so, whether this process will require neither a blast furnace nor high quality coal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the direct reduction of iron ore to the metallic state using either solid or gaseous reductant. The sponge iron thus produced can be refined into steel in electric furnaces. This process of steelmaking, which does not require either a blast furnace or metallurgical coal, has been known for many years. While the processes employing gaseous reductants have been exploited on com-

mercial scale, the process employing non-coking coal as reductant has not been fully established so far, for commercial scale operation.

UNITS FOR STEEL STRUCTURALS FABRICATION

3104. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stopped sanctioning the setting up of new units for steel structurals fabrication; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Adequate capacity that can be sustained by raw-materials available has already been licensed.

STUDY TEAMS SPONSORED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION TO STUDY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

3105. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1972-74 India had hosted two Study Teams sponsored by the International Labour Organisation to study the family planning programmes in the organised sector;

(b) if so, whether the visiting teams had during the course of their discussions with the Indian counterparts pointed out the ways and means to improve the efficiency of the present programme in the organised sector and if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) in what way the Indian Government have been able to help the visiting groups in improving their own system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONRAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) Three teams sponsored by the International Labour Organisation visited the country during 1972-74 to study the family planning programme in the Organised Sector : Two of these, which visited India in November-December, 1972 and February-March, 1974, were composed of participants from Asian countries and the third of which visited the country in November-December 1973, consisted of a delegation from Turkey.

(b) The aim of the study tours was essentially to acquaint the representatives of Government Departments, Employers, Trade Unions and other agencies and institutions of the participating countries with the working of the family planning programme in India in the Organised Sector and to provide them an opportunity to learn about the work being done in India in this area. They were not expected to make any exhaustive study for recommending improvements in the present programme in India.

(c) It is hoped that the knowledge gained by the participants of the study tours would have helped them in making useful suggestions to the authorities in their respective countries.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF SCOOTERS AND MOPEDS

3106. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the hike in petrol price that took place last year and the further likely increase, car owners are increasingly changing over to scooters;

(b) whether production capacity in the scooter manufacturing sector is being expanded rapidly;

(c) whether any increase is being planned in the scooter and moped production in 1974; and

(d) if so, the likely production this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Due to hike in the petrol prices the demand for scooters has gone up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As a result of the measures already taken by Government,

the production of scooters and mopeds is likely to increase in 1974. It is expected that during 1974 the production of scooters would be 1,00,000 nos. as against 78079 nos. during 1973 and that of mopeds about 30,000 nos. as against 23,700 nos. during 1973.

SHORTAGE OF STAINLESS STEEL

3107. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of stainless steel for industrial use;

(b) the total requirement of industry in the year 1974;

(c) the expected indigenous production; and

(d) whether any imports are planned, and if so, from which source ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

I.B.R.D. LOAN FOR COAL INDUSTRY

3108. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2749 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding IBRD loan for coal industry and state :

(a) the names of the companies which have raised more than Rs. 30 lakhs by public issue of the share capital; and

(b) the amounts raised by each company by Right and Bonus issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The Oriental Coal Co. Ltd. was the only company which had raised above Rs. 30 lakhs share capital at a time, since 1961 by public subscription. The following companies had issued bonus share of more than Rs. 30 lakhs at a time :

Name of the Company	Value of the bonus shares issued
	Rs.
(1) Burrakar Coal Ltd. .	30,27,740
(2) East Satgram Coal Co. Ltd.	45,00,000
(3) Rewa Coalfields Ltd. .	40,00,000

VIOLATION OF MINES SAFETY REGULATIONS IN RANIGANJ COALFIELDS

3109. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major violations of Mines Safety Regulations in 1972 and 1973 which have affected the output of mines of Raniganj Coalfields;

(b) the names of mines, nature of violations and output suffered; and

(c) the months in which violations took place and the action taken against the mines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6423/74*]. The statement contains only names of those mines where serious violations took place and which led to the issue of prohibitory orders under Section 22 of the Mines Act which sometimes affect the output of the defaulting mines.

AMENDMENT OF TRADE UNION ACT TO PROVIDE BETTER FACILITIES TO WORKERS

3110. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state : (a) whether Government propose to amend the Trade Union Act for providing better facilities to the workers by canalising the contribution and fund realised from the workers and utilise it for their welfare; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The

Trade Unions Act only lays down the objects for which the registered trade unions can spend their general funds for the benefit of their members and it is for them to canalise the funds as they think best. There is no proposal for an amendment to the Trade Unions Act in this regard.

मिलों को कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई

3111. **श्री चन्द्र भालमणि तिवारी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई होने के कारण सैंकड़ों मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप इन मिलों में उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ग) ठीक समय पर कोयले की सप्लाई न होने और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कमी होने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) से (ग). देश के कुछ भागों में कोयले की कमी की कुछ रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं परन्तु इस बात का निर्धारण करना सभव नहीं है कि इस कमी के कारण मिलों के उत्पादन में कहां तक कमी हुई है । कोयला उत्पादक संगठनों द्वारा कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा रेलवे द्वारा विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिए कोयले की ढुलाई में वृद्धि के लिए समन्वित प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

PURCHASE OF ENGINE PACKING CASES BY C.O.D. DELHI CANTONMENT

3112. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engine Packing cases are being purchased from contractors by COD Delhi Cantt.; and

(b) if so, whether it is not feasible to manufacture the same in ordnance Factories or EME workshop, to save Government funds and affording additional vacancies to the unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The requirements of packing cases are normally obtained from the DGOF (who gets them manufactured in Ordnance Factories) and from EME Workshops. However, in emergent cases demands are also placed on the DGS&D for supply of packing cases from the trade.

EXPANSION OF E.S.I.S.

3113. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1274 on the 28th February, 1974 regarding Expansion of E.S.I.S. and state whether construction workers will also be covered under this scheme, and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information :—

The 5-year programme of extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to new sectors of employment recommended by the Committee on Perspective Planning does not envisage the coverage of construction workers. The extension of the Scheme to construction projects will present serious difficulties in organising medical and other facilities for the workers, in as much as such projects are widely scattered all over the country and generally have a relatively short period of life. The question of coverage of construction workers will be considered in due course after necessary surveys are conducted.

SETTING UP OF A CLASSIFICATION TRIBUNAL FOR DEFENCE EMPLOYEES

3115. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Defence has not yet appointed any body to classify

the skill of the civilian defence employees inspite of repeated recommendations of the three Pay Commissions;

(b) if so, whether the pay scales of Defence employees are lower as compared with their counterparts in C.P.W.D., Railways, P&T and Civil Aviation;

(c) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has served a notice for a token strike on the 18th March, 74 demanding revision of pay scales after re-classification; and

(d) what action Government are taking to set up impartial body to classify the skill?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (d). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 295, answered in the Lok Sabha on 21-2-1974, action is under way in consultation with the staff representatives, to set up an 'Expert Body' for job evaluation as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. A meeting was held on 7-3-1974 with the representatives of the Staff Side of the Departmental Council of the JCM of this Ministry, including a representative of the All India Defence Employees Federation, to draft the terms of reference for the proposed 'Expert Body.'

(b) No such study has been made.

(c) The All India Defence Employees Federation passed a resolution on 7-2-1974 demanding that a Classification Tribunal or a High Power Independent Body be constituted in consultation with the All India Defence Employees Federation and also directing its constituents unions to stage a day's strike in support of their demand on 18-3-74 if such a Body was not constituted before 28-2-1974.

THEFT OF SPARE PARTS IN ORDNANCE STORES OF 505 ARMY BASE WORKSHOP, DELHI CANTONMENT

3116. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a theft of spare parts amounting to near about 14 lakhs rupees has been detected in Ordnance Store of 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the culprits and whether the case has been handed over to the C.B.I.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) A case of suspected theft/fraud in the Ordnance Stores section attached to 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment has been detected.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the Army authorities and further action will be taken in the light of the investigation report.

FERRO-MANGANESE UNITS

3117. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ferro-manganese units are facing a crisis due to want of raw materials, particularly electrode paste;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Ferro-manganese producers were facing some difficulties in obtaining full requirements of Electrode Paste. These have been discussed with the representatives of Ferro Manganese Producers, Electrode Paste manufacturers and other concerned agencies. It is expected that as a result, supplies of Electrode Paste to Ferro Manganese producers will improve.

LOSS OF WAGES DUE TO STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

3118. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the wages lost by workers due to strike in various industries all over India in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the relative loss due to lock-out in the same period; and

(c) how many of these strikes and lock-out ended due to negotiations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected.

PREPARATION OF BEEHIVE COKE

3119. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 2,00,000 tonnes of coking coal is being wasted every month for preparing beehive coke;

(b) if so, the features thereof;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to press reports to this effects, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b) About 1,45,000 tonnes of Coking Coal and 40,000 tonnes of Non-Coking Coal Limited in the manufacture of Beehive Coke. Beehive Coke is produced to meet requirements of Hard Coke of foundries and some other metallurgical industries.

(c) No such report has come to notice.

(d) does not arise.

NEW SYSTEM FOR VERIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP OF ALL INDIA BODIES OF TRADE UNIONS

3120. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the latest membership position of each of the recognised All India bodies of Trade Unions.

(b) whether Government intend to introduce some other system of verification of the membership of trade unions and also for recognition of the Trade Unions; and

(c) if so, the out lines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The last verification of membership held was as on 31-12-1968. It was confined to the four central Trade Union Organisations whose verified membership figures are .—

INTUC	1326152
AITUC	634802
HMS	463772
UTUC	125754

(b) and (c). These matters will be covered under the proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

CLAIMS OF DELHI COLONISTS FOR ALLOTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

3121. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claims of all Delhi colonists for allotment of agricultural land have been settled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the period since when these claims are pending settlement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) to (c). Originally, the claims of Delhi colonists numbering 76 in all, had been satisfied. Subsequently,

however, due to the following developments, part claims of 27 such colonists have been reopened for settlement :

(i) Certain areas were declared urban and the allotment of land in those areas was revised.

(ii) In certain cases Bhoomidari rights were acquired by tenants and, consequently, the allotments of the plots in question were cancelled.

(iii) Certain plots of land were declared as non-evacuee property on appeals or representations to higher tribunals.

(iv) The claims of certain Delhi colonists were enhanced on examination of revenue records received from Pakistan.

Out of the reopened cases, allotments have been made in 12 cases

Six cases are either *sub-judice*, or pending for completion of substitution proceedings

Efforts are being made to finalise the remaining 9 cases expeditiously.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PAYMENT OF GRATUITY ACT

3122 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across any difficulty or anomaly, administrative or otherwise in the implementation of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to amend the Act in order to remove such difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain proposals to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are under consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF INTERIM REPORT ON REVIEW OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY BY TARIFF COMMISSION

3123 SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the Interim Report on Comprehensive review of the Automobile Industry and the revision of fair ex-works price payable to producers submitted by the Tariff Commission on 24th March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government have not received any such report on 24-3-73.

(b) Does not arise.

MEDICAL AID TO BACKWARD AND RURAL AREAS

3124. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the programme of his Ministry to provide minimum medical aid in backward and rural areas during 1974-79; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to open new T.B. and Cancer Hospitals during this period and if so, at what places ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILL PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU : (a) The following steps are proposed to be taken towards the provision of minimum medical aid in backward and rural areas during 1974-75 :—

(i) to provide one primary health centre for each Community Development Block;

(ii) to provide one sub-centre for a population of 10,000;

(iii) to remove in a coordinated manner the deficiencies in buildings for primary health centres and staff quarters and also in equipment in the existing primary health centres and sub-centres;

(iv) to provide drugs worth Rs. 12,000/- per annum per primary health centre;

(v) to provide drugs worth Rs. 2,000/- per annum per sub-centre;

(vi) to upgrade one primary health centre in every 4 Community Development Blocks to a 30-bed rural hospital. The hospitals are expected to provide routine common specialised services in addition to preventive and promotional health programmes;

(vi) to promote Health, Family Planning and Nutrition services to the rural population by integrating these services in the primary health centres.

(b) During 1974-79, 75 more District T.B. Centres are proposed to be opened for case finding and domiciliary treatment of T.B. cases and 3,500 Isolation beds are to be added as additional wards in existing T.B. or General Hospitals as an adjunct to domiciliary treatment/isolation of needy T.B. patients. The proposed 75 T.B. Centres will be opened in those Districts which have not yet been covered by the T.B. programme and the isolation beds will be added in those District T.B. Hospitals where there is no bed or the number of beds is inadequate. Both these will be in the State Sector and will provide medical aid in backward and rural areas also.

As regards Cancer Hospitals, Government of India do not propose to start any new hospital during 1974-79.

MINERALS FOUND IN KERALA

3125. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether various useful mineral deposits have been found in the coastal areas of Kerala recently; and

(b) if so, the name of the minerals found and the position in regard to their deposits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India reserves of different minerals so far estimated in the coastal areas are about 59.71 million tonnes of Iron ore with 31.46 to 41.24 per cent iron in Kozhikode district, 2.25 million tonnes of Limeshell in Vembanad lake of Allepey and Kottayam districts, about 12 million tonnes of Bauxite with more than 40% Alumina and less than 10% Silica in Cannanore, Allepey, Quilon and Trivandrum districts, 43 million tonnes of China Clay in Quilon and Trivandrum districts, 13 million tonnes of Glass sand in Allepey district, 0.08 million tonnes of Graphite in Ernakulam, Quilon and Trivandrum districts besides extensive deposits of Ilmenite, Monazite, Sillimanite sands in the beach areas of the State. Besides, sporadic occurrences of Chrysoberyl has been recorded in different parts of Trivandrum district.

APPLICATIONS FOR STEEL FOR KERALA PRIORITY INDUSTRIES

3126. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of applications for Steel for the priority industries of Kerala received for the year 1973-74, the number of applications accepted so far, and the number under consideration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : Applications for allocation of Steel are not invited from industries groupwise. The procedure for allocation of steel on a priority basis is that after an indent is planned and works order is issued by the concerned producer, application have to be made in the prescribed form to the Steel Priority Committee for allocation of

priority. Despatches from the main steel plans are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into consideration availability in a particular quarter, and use for which steel is required, and the competing demands.

PRODUCTION OF LOW-COST STEEL

3127. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal a pilot plant for making low-cost steel, as per Bharati Steel Process at Talcher or Ramaguddam; and

(b) if so, when the proposed pilot steel plant is likely to commence production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REQUIREMENT OF STEEL PLANTS OF WASHED COAL

3128. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the normal working of the Steel plants, the monthly requirements of the washed and direct feed Stock Coal would be at least 12 lakh tonnes;

(b) whether there is a gap of about 3 lakh tonnes between its requirements and availability; and

(c) if so, the manner Government propose to ensure adequate supply to the Steel Plants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SAIL

3129. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has already started functioning; and

(b) if so, what have been its main functions and achievements on far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main functions and achievements are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT 6424/74].

पूना के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

3130. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री पूना के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के बारे में 15 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 611 के उत्तर में के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 सितम्बर, 1973 को पूना के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के बारे की गई जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले, और

(ग) इस दिशा में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). कार्यवाही का अभी वायुसेना मुख्यालय में अध्ययन किया जा रहा है । जांच अदालत के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर उपयुक्त उपचारी उपाय बर्ते जायेंगे ।

SALE PROCEEDS OF COAL BEFORE AND AFTER NATIONALISATION

3131. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the stock in hand and the comparative sale and sale proceeds of coal before and after nationalisation; and

(b) the cause of acute scarcity of coking and brick-burning coal and even coal for railways and thermal power stations and the steps being taken to improve the state of affairs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The total pit head stock of coal on 1-2-74 was about 5.9 million tonnes. Regarding sale and sale proceeds, the information pertaining to pre-nationalisation period is not available. The Information pertaining to post-nationalisation period will be available only after the annual accounts are finalised.

(b) The coal production during 1973 has been more than in any previous year. In recent months coal availability in various consuming centres has, however, been affected due to disturbed industrial relations on the Railways. A coordinated effort is being made by the coal producing organisations to increase coal production and by the railways to increase movement of coal to the various industries.

PRODUCTION OF I.I.S.C.O.

3132. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the production of IISCO during the last three years and expected production in the next two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The production at IISCO during the last three years is as follows :

	Steel Ingots	Saleable Steel
1971-72 . . .	617,000	493,000
1972-73 . . .	431,000	351,000
1973-74 . . . (upto Feruary '74)	398,000	325,000

The production programmes for IISCO for the next two years *i.e.* 1974-75 and 1975-76 have not yet been finalised.

ORDERS FOR POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT WITH HEIL AND BHEL

3133. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of orders for power generating equipment which Heavy Electricals (India) Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have in hand; and

(b) the number of orders expected to be executed in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited including HEIL have in hand as on 4-3-1974 orders for 114 Thermal and Hydro Sets totalling to 10,873 MW. Out of these they expect to complete orders for 110 sets totalling to 10,535 MW in time.

INCRTASE IN PRICE OF STEEL

3134. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the price of steel, all categories has been increased since January, 1973;

(b) whether Government have delegated powers in this regard to the Joint Plant Committee; and

(c) the composition of the Joint Plant Committee and its tenure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Twice, Sir.

(b) The Notification constituting the Joint Plant Committee empowers that Committee to determine, announce and list prices (base prices as well as extras) from time to time of all categories of iron or steel not subject to price control under Clause 15 of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956. At present, no category of steel is subject to price control under Clause 15 of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956.

(c) The composition of the Joint Plant Committee is as follows :

(i) The Iron & Steel Controller.—Chairman.

(ii) One representative each of the main Steel Plants, that is to say the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. the Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd. the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bhilai, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Ltd.—Members.

(iii) One representative of the Ministry of Railways.

No tenure has been fixed.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF LAND IN CHITTARANJAN PARK, DELHI

3135. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any steps for removal of unauthorised occupants occupying substantial land in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has been requested to remove the encroachments. The matter is being pursued with them.

PROCEDURE FOR ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN CHITTARANJAN PARK

3136. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of cases have been considered for allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park Delhi even when applied after the stipulated period;

(b) if so, the names of persons and the numbers of plots allotted to them in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi showing reasons for such allotments; and

(c) the procedure now being followed for allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park by the Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names and plot numbers allotted to such persons is attached. The allotment was made by the *Ad hoc* Allotment Committee. Of these eight cases, five were officers of the defence services.

(c) The change in the procedure being previously followed is that the allotment of plots would be made with the approval of the Minister, till further orders.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Plot No allotted
1.	Col. N. K. Sen	217
2.	Wg. Cdr. J. K. Banik	1875
3.	Major M. K. Lahiri	1710
4.	Major S. G. Mukherjee	1776
5.	Lt. Col. P. R. Chawdhury	1787
6.	Shri K. M. Das	699
7.	Shri A. K. Das	2133
8.	Smt. Anima Devi Brahmachari	959

CONSTRUCTION OF FLATS IN CHITTARANJAN PARK, DELHI FOR ALLOTMENT ON OWNERSHIP BASIS

3137. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the further progress made in the matter of construction of flats in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi for allotment on ownership basis; and

(b) if so, how soon the construction of such flats will start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). In consultation with the Delhi Development Authority the C.P.W.D. have been requested to prepare a detailed scheme in the form of a group housing layout plan in respect of a plot of over 5 acres in lieu of the 50 plots demarcated earlier for their approval. For the remaining 5 plots which are less than 1 acre in area, approval of Delhi Development Authority to its utilisation for group housing in relaxation of the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi is still awaited.

Delhi Development Authority has been requested to undertake the construction of this group housing scheme and the matter is being pursued with them further.

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN CHITTARANJAN PARK, DELHI

3138. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential plots with sizes separately earmarked for allotment in the Chittaranjan Park (Kalkaji) Delhi in each year separately beginning from 1967 to 1973;

(b) the number of allotment made in each of the years from 1967 to 1973, year-wise, mentioning the sizes of plots respectively: and

(c) whether physical migration from erstwhile East Pakistan is a pre-condition for allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park, and if so, in how many cases such rules were applied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION, (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT6425/74].

पांचवीं योजना में जन्म-दर घटाने के लिए कार्यक्रम

3139. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में जन्म-दर में प्रति हजार कितनी कमी करने के लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं ;

(ख) इस समय जन्म-दर कितनी है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के दौरान जन्म-दर में कमी करने के लिये क्या उपाय करने अथवा कार्यक्रम चलाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक जन्म दर को 1978-79 के अन्त तक घटा कर प्रति हजार जनसंख्या पर 30 तक करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ख) वर्तमान जन्म दर अनुमानतः करीब 35.6 प्रति हजार है ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

परिवार नियोजन को धीरे-धीरे वृहत्तर विकास समूह के साथ विशेषतया स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और प्रसूति तथा शिशु स्वास्थ्य के साथ, मिलाने का प्रस्ताव है । सेवाएं और संचार दोनों ही प्रकार के प्रयत्नों को

ऐसे एकीकृत विकास की दशा मे लगाया जाएगा । न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित कार्यक्रम, जिसका उद्देश्य जनता को उत्तम स्वास्थ्य और अन्य कल्याणकारी सेवाए प्रदान करना है, परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए एक अधिक प्रभावकारी आधार प्रदान करेगा ।

2 परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम मे सुधार के लिए जो अन्य कदम उठाए गए है उनमे निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं —

(1) माताओ और बच्चो के स्वास्थ्य की उत्तम देखभाल के लिए रोग-प्रति-रक्षण और रोग-राधन योजनाओ को सुदृढ करना,

(2) राज्यो मे आधारभूत सुविधाओ का उत्तम ढग से उपयोग करने पर अधिक जोर देना ताकि इससे उत्तम निष्पत्ति मे योगदान मिले,

(3) स्थानीय निकायो, स्वैच्छिक सगठनो, श्रमिक सघो आदि को तथा जनता को कार्यक्रम मे अधिक प्रभावकारी ढग से शामिल करना,

(4) सुधरी हुई गर्भनिरोधक टैक्नालोजी तैयार करने पर जोर,

(5) चुनिदा जिलो मे परिवार नियोजन प्रयत्नो को तेज करना ।

(6) उन राज्यो मे निष्पत्ति मे सुधार करने के लिए विशेष जोर देना जो निष्पत्ति के स्तरो मे राष्ट्रीय औसत तक नही पहुचे है; और

(7) परिवार नियोजन के लिए उत्तम प्रेरणा और सेवाए प्रदान करने के लिए एक उद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओ के स्थान पर बहुद्देश्यीय कार्यकर्ताओ को क्रमिक रूप से लगाना और उन्हे प्रशिक्षण देना ।

उद्योगों में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी

3140. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या श्रम मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होने जनवरी, 1974 मे गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग के निदेशको के एक सम्मेलन में यह टिप्पणी की थी कि उद्योगो मे श्रमिको की भागीदारी नीचे के स्तर से आरभ होनी चाहिए , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस दिशा मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय मे उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित व्यापक औद्योगिक सबध विधेयक मे, प्रबन्ध मे श्रमिको की भाग लेने सबधी व्यवस्थाओ पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

बेलाडिला परियोजना

3141. **श्री लम्बोदर बलियार** क्या इस्पात और खान मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले वर्षों के दौरान बेलाडिला परियोजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई,

(ख) क्या वहां पर लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो उत्पादन कब प्रारम्भ होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) : राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा विकसित बेलाडिला निक्षेप स० 14 में अप्रैल, 1968 से उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया था तथापि बेलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या 5 अभी निर्माणावस्था में है । नवीनतम सकेतो के अनुसार इस प्रायोजना में 1975-76 की अन्तिम तिमाही मे उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ।

(b) whether the price of cement has abnormally increased for want of proper distribution system; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). There is a formal control over price and distribution of cement in terms of the Cement Control Order 1967 issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Reports have appeared from time to time of unsocial elements exploiting the situation of shortage due to loss of production as a result of power cuts, labour strikes, inadequate coal supplies etc.

To meet the situation, State Governments were asked to issue suitable orders regulating the distribution of cement by the issue of licences/permit etc. under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. To distribute the available quantity equitably, quotas have also been fixed for each state on the basis of the average annual consumption during the preceding five years. Allocations are made according to the specific recommendations of the State Governments.

Production of Petrol by mixing Alcoholic content of Molasses with Gasoline

2918. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether feasibility of producing petrol by mixing up the alcoholic content of molasses with gasoline has been studied by the Indian scientists; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The tests carried out by some scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi have, according to them established the suitability of motor spirit produced by mixing alcohol from molasses with gasolline for running automative vehicles. Recently, pursuant to a recommendation made by the National Committee on Science and Technology, an expert group has been set up to go into this matter and make specific recommendations.

Computer of Delhi Traffic Police

2919. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police propose to acquire a computer which will make readily available all data about traffic offences, previous convictions, if any, and the ownership details of vehicles; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding this new system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Delhi Traffic Police does not propose to acquire a computer of its own. However, in 1974-75 it is proposed to hire the computer at the Computer Centre, Ramakrishna Puram, to computerize the data on ownership of motor vehicles registered in Delhi, conviction records of drivers of motor vehicles and conviction data about commercial motor vehicles.

Increase in Number of Government Servants

2920. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the number of each class of Government servants in the Central Government, except Railways, between 1951 and 1973; and

(b) what steps have been taken to increase the output in Government offices in the context of the increase in the number of Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Posts under the Government of India are created after the justification therefore is clearly esablished. The strength of various Ministries/Departments/Offices is also subject to periodical review by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance/Internal Work Study Units set up under each Ministry/Department/Office. Thus, the staff strength of various Ministries/Departments/Offices is fixed in such a manner as to ensure that it is the absolute minimum based on the work-load, required for efficient and speedy disposal of Government work, thus matching the increase in the number of Government servants with the increase in workload in Government offices.

STATEMENT

Number of regular* Central Government Employees (excluding Railways)

Year	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
1951 (as on 31st Dec.) . .	11,919	6,18,677	6,30,596
1971 (as on 31st March) . .	45,928	12,79,095	13,25,023

Distribution of regular* Central Government Employees according to class of post. (excluding Railways)

Class of Post	Number as on 31st March, each year	
	1960	1971
I	8,942	21,720
II . . .	24,960	40,332
III . . .	4,15,628	7,76,625
IV . . . Unclassified (details not available)	55,696	11,932
TOTAL	7,97416	13,25,023

*Excluding Work-charged Personnel, staff paid out of contingencies and locally recruited staff in foreign missions abroad.

NOTES.—(i) Information in respect of number of Central Government Employees as on 31st March, 1973 is not yet available.

(ii) Information on distribution of Central Government Employees by class of post was not collected earlier than 1960.

Sanction of Statutory 20 per cent Advertisement surcharge on all Advertisements

2921. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Language Newspapers Association has urged Government to sanction a statutory 20 per cent advertisement surcharge on all advertisements; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF TRACTOR MANUFACTURING UNITS

3148. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total licensed and installed capacity of each of the tractor manufacturing units in the country at present and actual annual production unit-wise;

(b) whether the existing production is adequate to meet the existing demand of tractors; and

(c) the reasons given by the licensed Units for not producing tractors according to their full installed capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The required information is given hereunder:

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturing unit	Licensed capacity per annum (in Nos.)	Installed capacity (in Nos.)	Production	
				1972-73	1973-74 (upto Feb. 1974)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras	7,000	5,000	1,459	1,854
2.	M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay	10,000	10,000	10,210	7,779
3.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	16,000	5,000	3,418	4,611
4.	M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad	6,000	3,500	1,804	2,762
5.	M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad	2,000	2,000	854	982
6.	M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda	7,000	3,500	549	301
7.	The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore	12,000	5,000	2,508	3,148
	TOTAL	60,000	34,000	20,802	21,437

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The major problems faced by the tractor manufacturing units in achieving production upto their installed capacity are power cut, labour unrest, non-availability of castings, forgings, engines and ancillary components like pistons, bearings, etc.

TRIAL OF PROTOTYPE OF SMALL CAR BY MARUTI AND COMPANY

3149. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prototype of the small car, Maruti, is being tested for road worthiness by the Central Vehicles Research and Development Establishment; and

(b) if so, whether it is permissible under the rules of the factory to give trial runs for as long as one month to a private vehicle for civilian market; if so, what are the rules and when were they framed and issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not framed any rules in this regard. However, with a view to determine the road

worthiness of the vehicles which have been developed on the basis of indigenous know-how and design, Government nominated the Vehicles Research & Development Establishment, Ahmednagar as the agency for carrying out roadworthiness tests in respect of such vehicles as there is no other suitable agency available for carrying out such tests in a scientific manner Tests are carried out to check if the prototype conforms to the specifications set out by the manufacturers themselves. The methodology for testing various parameters of specifications claimed by the manufacturers has been laid down The tests are carried out on payment of testing charges which in the case of cars out to Rs. 17,750/-.

PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS

3150 SHRI S R DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of progress made with regard to indigenous production of non-ferrous metals.

(b) the yearly demand for each of them in the next two years and how it is going to be met;

(c) whether in view of the uncertainties of price as well as availability in outside markets, any programme is drawn up to accelerate indigenous production; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6427/74].

CONFERENCE OF JUTE WORKERS, MILL OWNERS AND MINISTERS

3151 SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of representatives of Central and State Jute workers, Jute Mill owners and Ministers respectively was recently held in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the purpose of holding this conference and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAI GOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). In continuation of several tripartite discussions held to avert the threatened strike in the jute industry, a tripartite meeting was held at Calcutta on January 10-13, 1974 following which an agreement was signed on 13-1-1974 by the Indian Jute Mills Association and three unions affiliated to the INTUC, HMS and NFITU before the State Industrial Relations Machinery The other unions declined to sign the settlement on the ground that it fell short of their demands A section of the workers went on strike from January 14, 1974 The strike in West Bengal Jute industry was finally called off from 15th February, 1974.

FILLING UP VACANCIES OF VARIOUS GRADES OF DOCTORS IN HOSPITALS OF DELHI

3152 SHRI R N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vacancies of various grades of Doctors in various Hospitals in Delhi under the Ministry of Health and Family Planning likely to be filled up during 1973-74;

(b) the total number of posts fallen vacant on account of dismissal of various doctors during the recent strike; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fill up these vacancies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ABOLITION OF OVERTIME IN DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS

3153. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the practice of overtime in defence establishments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No firm decision has yet been taken to abolish the overtime system. A proposal to replace the Overtime working in the departmental ordnance factories by a system which would correlate take-home pay packets of workers with actual productivity performance of workers is under consideration.

(b) The reasons for devising a better system are desirability of safeguarding the workers against the health hazards as a result of 'continuous overtime', and giving them enough time for recreation and for attending to the needs of their families.

TAKING-OVER OF SOME COLLIERIES BY BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

3154. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has taken over some collieries recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) : (a) and (b). The right, title and interest of the owners of each of the coal mines specified against serial numbers 45–219 (both inclusive), 227, 235, 237, 260, 265, 275, 441, 483 and 583 of the schedule to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, were vested in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Dhanbad, with effect from 1st May, 1973.

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF B.H.E.L. TO PRODUCE POWER INSTALLATION

3155. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present installed capacity of BHEL to produce power installations is adequate to meet the requirements of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the present installed capacity of BHEL to produce power plants is contemplated; if so, the extent of such augmentation; and

(c) whether the BHEL are in a position to undertake all contracts now placed with them according to schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The present installed capacity of BHEL will, by and large, be adequate to meet the requirements of the Power Development Programme envisaged in the Fifth Plan period, except for the marginal import of a few hydro sets and a possible import of fewer number of thermal sets in the initial period to be examined on a case to case basis;

(b) The capacity of the Tiruchi unit of BHEL for the manufacture of power boilers is being expanded from 1100 MW to 2500 MW in a phased manner during the Fifth Plan period. There will also be certain additions like transformers and switchgear of different types and ranges.

(c) Yes, Sir.

LOCK-OUT IN ALUMINIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA, J. K. NAGAR, ASANSOL

3156. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aluminium Corporation of India, J. K. Nagar, in Asansol Sub-division of West Bengal is still under lock-out;

(b) whether Government are aware that the management has been shifting the machineries from there after dismantling; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Labour Department, Government of West Bengal who were consulted, have no information that the management have been shifting machineries from their factory.

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में सांध्यकालीन बाह्य रोगी विभाग सेवा को चालू करना

3157. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इर्विन अस्पताल, दिल्ली में सायंकाल में भी बाह्य रोगी विभाग सेवा को चालू करने के प्रबंध किये गये है,

(ख) क्या रोगियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुये दिल्ली के अन्य बड़े अस्पतालों में भी ऐसे ही प्रबन्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) सायंकाल के दौरान इर्विन अस्पताल में अब तक कितने रोगियों को देखा गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी हां । इर्विन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में सायंकालीन बाह्य रोगी विभाग 18 दिसम्बर, 1973 से खोला गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) 18 दिसम्बर, 1973 से 28 फरवरी, 1974 तक 1445 रोगियों को देखा गया ।

रेडियो पाकिस्तान द्वारा शिमला समझौते के उपबंधों पर अमल किया जाना

3158. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिमला समझौते के अनुसार भारत और पाकिस्तान एक-दूसरे के प्रति घृणित और विरोधी प्रचार न करने के लिए सहमत हुए थे;

(ख) क्या रेडियो पाकिस्तान इस पर अमल कर रहा है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह (क) से (ग) : रेडियो पाकिस्तान द्वारा कई अवसरों पर भारत विरोधी कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण किया गया । ये घटनाएं पाकिस्तान सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई है और उससे कहा गया है कि वह अपने प्रचार-माध्यमों को आदेश दे कि वे शिमला समझौते का विरोधी प्रचार बंद करने से संबद्ध शर्तों का उल्लंघन न करें ।

पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित

3159. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये कितने विस्थापित अब तक भारत में ठहरे हुये है और उनमें से कितने विस्थापितों ने यहां पर बसने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है; और

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) (क) 11-2-74 तक भारत में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या अभी भी 58399 है (राजस्थान में 48829 तथा गुजरात में 9570)। उनमें से कुछ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों ने पाकिस्तान वापस जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है परन्तु इसके पश्चात दिए गए कारणों से अधिकांश पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों ने भारत में रहने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है।

(ख) इन पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों के पाकिस्तान लौट जाने की आशा है। शिमला करार के पश्चात् हुए पत्र-व्यवहार के परिणामस्वरूप, पाकिस्तान ने भारत को सूचित किया था कि वे दिसम्बर, 1971 के युद्ध के कारण सिंध से विस्थापित हुए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को वापस लेने के लिये सहमत है। सरकार इसे वास्तव में एक मानवीय समस्या समझती है तथा आशा करती है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार आवश्यक स्थितियां पैदा करने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठायेगी ताकि ये व्यक्ति अपने घरों को सुरक्षित एवं सादर लौट सकें। तब तक इन व्यक्तियों की मानवीय आधार पर देखभाल की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में कोयला व्यापारियों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं

3160. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुछ कोयला व्यापारियों द्वारा अनियमितता करने के कारण उनके लाइसेंस रद्द किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी संख्या कितनी है ? 8

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के कुछ कोयला व्यापारियों द्वारा अनियमितता करने के कारण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 1973 के दौरान 34 लाइसेंस रद्द किये गए।

ACHIEVEMENT OF FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN BIRTH RATE TARGET

3161. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had fixed target for birth rate per thousand at 25 at the end of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether this target has been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) to (c). The birth rate targetted to be reached by the end of the IVth Plan was 32 per 1000 population. It is estimated that actual birth rate that is likely to be reached by the end of the Fourth Plan may be 35.6 per 1000 population. The reason is that the expected number of couples in the reproductive age group were not practising family planning. As against 28 million couples that were expected to be protected, the number of couples actually adopting family planning would be about 16 million by the end of the Fourth Plan.

DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.

3162. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to diversify the production of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). HAL having been specifically set up and equipped to manufacture different types of aircraft, aero-engines and associated equipment, the scope for diversification is limited. Within these limitations, however, attempts have been and are being made to take on outside jobs on a selective basis with a view to improve HAL's turnover and profitability, the main consideration in these cases being availability of capacity and specialised equipment with HAL or expertise not readily available elsewhere. Thus the Foundary & Forge at Bangalore and Koraput have been undertaking manufacture of castings and forgings for Ordnance Factories, Bharat Earth Movers, etc. HAL has undertaken jobs for the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. HAL is also selling know-how developed by it for TV sets and also manufacturers components of TV sets.

CRITICISM BY A CHINESE NEWS AGENCY ON RECENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN INDIA AND U.S.S.R.

3163. Shri MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the statements issued by Hsniua News Agency of Communist China on the recent agreements between India and Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the main points of Chinese criticism; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India to this criticism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The New China News Agency has tried to suggest that the recent agreements between India and Soviet Union are of an 'unequal' nature, being more to the advantage of the Soviet Union and that the long term economic agreement signed in November last year has aroused "grave concern" among Indians.

(c) There is no substance in these tendentious reports. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is based on principles of equality and mutual benefit.

HEAVY ARMS BUILD UP BY PETROLEUM PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF WEST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

3164. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information about the heavy arms built up by the petroleum producing countries in West and South-East Asia;

(b) whether the implications of this for the peace and good neighbourly relations among the countries of these regions of Asia have also been studied;

(c) whether the Government have initiated any moves for mutual discussions among the countries of this region for voluntary limitations on arms build up and arms imports; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have been receiving a substantial amount of information about the acquisition of arms by a number of countries in the region.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). India has always stood for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Government have been actively working in the UN and other bodies to achieve this objective. Government's views on the question of military escalation in the region are well-known and have been discussed with a number of countries.

INTRODUCTION OF FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATORS AT DISTRICT LEVEL

3165. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be introduction of Family Planning educators in every District to further Family Planning; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) Posts of a District Family Planning Mass Education and Information Officer, a District Extension Educator (Male) and a District Extension Educator (Female) have already been provided for in the approved pattern for the District-level organisation.

(b) The prescribed funcitons and job descriptions of the District Mass Education and Information Officers and District Extension Educators are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 6428/74].

CONTROL OVER T.B.

3166. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidents of tuberculosis is showing a downward trend in India;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether every year the number of T.B. cases that get cured or die out are equal to the number of new cases coming up from the healthy population; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken during the Fifth Plan to control tuberculosis in a more effective way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). Certain prevalence surveys were carried out in localised areas such as Delhi and rural areas of Madanapalle (South India). It was revealed that there has been a substantial reduction in the prevalence of sputum positive TB cases.

(c) Yes. As estimated, but not precisely known.

(d) During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to establish additional 75 districts TB Centres to carry out TB case finding, treatment and BCG vaccination activities in collaboration with the existing medical and health institutions. It is also proposed to establish additional 3,500 TB beds to meet the requirements of the acutely ill and toxic patients for whom inpatient treatment is neccssary. Both the schemes would be included in the State Plan sector at an estimated outlay of Rs. 931.60 lakhs. It is further proposed to supply anti-TB drugs to T.B. Centres run by the State Governments and Voluntary bodies at an estimated outlay of Rs. 575 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively. Supply of BCG vaccine to States would also be continued as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR WELFARE LAWS IN TEA ESTATES

3167. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a circular letter to all the Tea Garden Managements to complete the implementation of the labour welfare laws in respect of wage, registration of temporary workers, medical facilities and housing by December, 1973;

(b) whether no garden management has implemented any one of them; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to punish the Tea garden managements for defying the law and directive of the Labour Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVINDA VERMA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the State Rules framed thereunder are enforced by the State Governments. Statutory minimum wages under the Minimum Act, 1948 in respect of employment in plantations are also fixed by the State Governments.

MASS EDUCATION MEDIA DIVISION OF FAMILY PLANNING

3168. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all State Governments are following a uniform pattern of staffing and expenditure in the Mass Education Media Division of Family Planning which is financed entirely by Central subsidies as suggested by the Union Health Ministry last year on the basis of the recommendations of Central and State Media Officers held at Bangalore in May;

(b) whether any complaints as regards wasteful expenditure and misuse of funds allocated for the purpose particularly in the Song and Drama Divisions of MEM organisations of Family Planning of various State Governments, as a result of their departure from the approved pattern suggested by the Union Health Ministry, came to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, the names of the defaulting States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA) : (a) The meeting at Bangalore included representatives of State Governments only from the southern region. No recommendations were made in that meeting regarding the pattern of staffing in the Mass Education and Media Division. However, separately, a pattern for staffing and expenditure for family planning mass education and media activities had been laid down by the Centre and communicated to the States. Some amount of flexibility is allowed to the States to adjust their activities to local needs. With regard to recommendations of other matters made at the meeting in Bangalore, the minutes had been circulated to the States and some are reported to have initiated necessary action in the light of suggestions made at that meeting.

(b) and (c). There are no separate Song & Drama Divisions in the ME&M DIVISION in the State Family Planning Bureaux. One complaint has been received in respect of West Bengal linking the wastefulness of expenditure with the departure from the approved pattern. The complaint is being looked into.

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS PENDING IN REGIONAL PASSPORT OFFICE, MADRAS

3169. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending in Regional Passport Office, Madras till February 1st this year;

(b) whether the Passport Officer has asked for more staff to dispose of the pending applications; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction additional staff in order to redress the grievances of the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 50641 as on 1st February, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Additional staff on temporary basis has already been provided and we are in the process of sanctioning additional staff on permanent basis.

कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन

3170. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन 1972-73, 1973-74 में कितना हुआ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये नई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा). (क) वर्ष 1972-73 में विक्रेय कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन 14.1 लाख टन हुआ और वर्ष 1973-74 में 15 लाख टन उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग). देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई नई योजना नहीं बनाई है । कच्चे लोहे का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन करने के लिए क्षमता पहले ही काफी है । तथापि इस वर्ष कोयले, बिजली और रेलवे डिब्बों की कमी के कारण उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है।

SHIFTING OF H.Q. OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED FROM RANCHI

3171. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former late Minister on 17th February, 1973, the present Minister on 19th October, 1973 and the Chairman Steel Authority of India on 20th July, 1973 had given assurances to the employees of the Hindustan Steel Limited that the headquarters would not be shifted from Ranchi nor the employees would be transferred against their wishes;

(b) whether most of the executive officers have already been or are being shifted to Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The assurance given was that in the event of restructuring of Hindustan Steel Limited consequent on the formation of Steel Authority of India Ltd., the existing employees will not be retrenched and will not be transferred outside Ranchi against their wishes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

DEATHS DUE TO FOOD POISONING

3172. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food-poisoning cases and deaths due to adulteration in the country in 1972-73 and 1973-74, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted and punished, Statewise; and

(c) what other measures are being contemplated to counter this dangerous evil ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

AMOUNT PAID TO BURMA REFUGEES DURING WORLD WAR II

3173. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount given to Burma refugees and their families during World War II is being paid back; and

(b) whether Government propose to write off amount as was done in the case of goldsmiths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal, as such, to write off the advances in question. However, in individual cases the unpaid advances are written off where State Government/authorities concerned are satisfied that the amount is beyond recovery for reasons, such as destitution or death of the evacuee who has left behind no property, etc.

REQUIREMENT AND PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

3174. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement and production of textile machinery in the country expected in the next three years;

(b) whether any shortfall is expected in the production; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requirement of textile machinery during the Fifth Five Year Plan period on account of modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion has been roughly estimated to be of the value of Rs. 1,300 crores. However, the capability of the textile mills to finance this requirements could, in fact, be substantially less than this figure. There has been a considerable degree of under-utilisation in the field of textile machinery and it would be possible for the industry to supply the equipments commensurate with the needs of the textile industry in a particular time frame. Government is taking advance steps to ensure adequate supply of pig iron, coke, steel and stainless steel etc. Steps are also being taken to remove other bottlenecks coming in the way of higher production of textile machinery.

POTASH FROM SEA

3175. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to explore Potash from the Sea; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

BLACK MARKERING OF STATIONERY AND PAPERS OF DEFENCE MINISTRY

3176. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some two trucks of stationery and papers of the Defence Ministry were being smuggled out for sale on black market or for some other use four-five months ago;

(b) if so, who were the guilty officers and persons and whether the culprints were caught red-handed and they have not brought to book so far; and

(c) what steps are being taken to punish the guilty persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

LABOUR UNREST

3177. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has expressed her deep concern about the labour unrest in India in the last meeting at Pondicherry on 17th February, 1974 and has asked the working class for more production;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that in the private sector big monopolies and industrialists exploit the labourer by not paying the provident fund and they do not listen to the Ministry's advice; and

(c) what alternative Government think as a policy to protect the working class ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Prime Minister emphasised the fact that greater production is the foremost need at present.

(b) and (c). All the coverable monopolies houses are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act. Where there are defaults, appropriate steps are taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act and Schemes framed thereunder.

नौकरी की सूचना देने के बारे में रोजगार कार्यालयों का योगदान

3178. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्कूल स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति केवल अपने संबंधियों और मित्रों से जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं जबकि स्नातक स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति अधिकांशतः केवल समाचार पत्रों से रोजगार संबंधी जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं और इस संबंध में रोजगार कार्यालयों का योगदान अत्यन्त कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस मामले पर विचार करने के पश्चात् सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। प्रत्येक अधिसूचित रिक्ति के लिए, रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत सभी उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों पर विचार किया जाता है और पंजीकरण में वरीयता एवं उपयुक्तता के अनुसार पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों का नियोजक के पास सम्प्रेषण किया किया जाता है। अतः सामान्य रूप से प्रत्येक रिक्ति की ओर जनता का ध्यान दिलाने की कोई आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है।

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCREASE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF REBEL NAGAS AND MIZOS

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> Reported increase in the activities of rebel Nagas and Mizo hostiles and the recent attack by Mizo hostiles on the Lt. Governor of Mizoram on 11th March 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, there has been some increase in the activities of the underground Nagas as evidenced by an increase in the number of violent incidents in February and March, 1974.

There has also been violence by miscreants in Mizoram. Some Mizo miscreants ambushed and opened fire on the convoy consisting of Lt. Governor, Mizoram and his escort at about 0915 hours on the 10th March, 1974, about 37 Kms. from Aijal on the Silchar-Aijal Road, when the Lt. Governor was returning from tour. He sustained bullet injuries on the right leg. Besides him, the security officer also received injuries in the left arm. The driver escaped with minor injury. The escort party returned the fire, but the miscreants escaped. The Lt. Governor and the other injured persons were immediately treated at the Military Hospital, Aijal and are progressing.

The Governments of Nagaland and Manipur, Mizoram Administration and

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

the Security Forces are maintaining utmost vigilance. Security measures have also been tightened to deal firmly with the unlawful activities of underground Nagas and Mizos.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : It has been a matter of great concern that there has recently been an increase in the unlawful hostile activities of Mizos in Nagaland, particularly, after a brief spell of improved situation prevailing in Nagaland and there has been more firing, more ambush and more killings of the people including military, civilians and officials and destruction of property also.

It appears that there is a lacuna in the Intelligence Department and slackness in the vigilance and complacency on the part of the Government and there was a wrong assessment of the situation. Otherwise, a former Governor, Shri B. K. Nehru, while proceeding to London, at Calcutta could not have said that "Naga insurgency has been contained; it has really been ended." and from this incident it appears that he was not informed properly by the people of the Intelligence Department.

It appears that the new UDF Government headed by Mr. Vizol has some links with the underground Nagas. They are in favour of a dialogue with the Naga underground to arrive at a permanent solution. May I know whether it is correct that the election of Mr. Vizol as leader of the Assembly Party had been kept a secret until approved by Mr. Phizo? Why had the Governor of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur to take an assurance from Mr. Vizol that he stood by the Constitution and the integrity of the country, in order to allow him to form the Ministry after the UDF Party has been allowed to contest the elections and after having been elected as a member of the Nagaland Assembly Party?

Thirdly, these underground activities are not only confined to Nagaland and Mizoram. It has spread to Manipur also and there is every possibility of their spreading these hostile activities to other parts of the country also, particularly, in the North-Eastern region and I have every suspicion that it is a part of a much bigger plan of external forces to create chaos and disturbance throughout the north-eastern region of the country....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godbra) : Which are those forces?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : The forces will be disclosed by the Government.

Then, after the emergence of Bangla Desh, an impression has been created that the links of the underground with China and Pakistan have been disrupted, that there was a stoppage of arms and ammunitions to these underground people. But the subsequent and the recent events have proved that the undergrounds still have their links with these two foreign countries and they are still receiving arms and ammunition. It has also been confirmed by the statement of the former Chief Minister of Nagaland, Mr. Hokishe Sema who himself stated at Calcutta that 500 underground Nagas led by Zashi Mure were getting arms and ammunition from China and were trying to create trouble before the then forthcoming General Elections. If it is true what action has been taken and do the Government propose to take up the matter with these two countries concerned and whether any protest has been lodged so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): It is not correct to say that there has been any lack of intelligence and that it is because of the lack of intelligence that these incidents have taken place. These incidents have taken place in spite of all precautions and all security arrangements that we have made and, the security arrangements have been tightened from time to time and utmost vigilance is being maintained. But, in spite of this, these incidents took place. May be because of the elections there was a spurt slightly in Nagaland. But, the situation is well in hand and our security forces are quite capable of dealing with any situation that may arise.

As regards the UDF Government that has been formed, I would only like to say that the Chief Minister as well as the Governor have made it very clear that the situation would be properly handled. The Chief Minister, Shri Vizol, in his broadcast as well as during his talks with the Governor, has given a full assurance that he would encourage constitutional procedures and that he would work within the Constitution and the laws of the country and I think there is no reason why we should not believe it.

We have had three elections in Nagaland and through the democratic process, elected representatives and governments have been formed and we do hope that the UDF Government which has now come into power would also work for the peace and prosperity of Nagaland and would not encourage lawless elements and would fully cooperate with the Governor in maintaining peace in that very vital area.

The hon. Member has observed that it seems that there are some external forces which are responsible for this spurt in violence in Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. I do not know what he means by external forces. But the Government is fully aware of the situation. For example, last year we had information that some Naga hostiles had gone to China or that they were coming back from China or trying to cross the border and, action was taken and is being taken to see that this sort of border violation does not take place. We are receiving full co-operation from the Governments of Bangla Desh and Burma in tracking down these insurgents and I hope, with their co-operation, we can feel assured that the territory of Bangla Desh and Burma will not be allowed to be used for anti-Indian purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Laskar—not here.

Shri Kachwai—also not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In the statement it has been clearly mentioned by the hon. Minister that there has been some increase in the activities of the underground Nagas as evidenced by an increase in the number of violent incidents in February and March 1974.

Although he had assured the House that every step was being taken to see that the activities did not increase and also to see that these underground Nagas came to their senses, I want to know whether it is a fact that these hostile Nagas—underground Nagas—have a regular contact with their leader, Shri Phizo and that contact has not yet been broken by Government. Is it also a fact and has bis atention been drawn to various news that a certain foreign agency—I am not talking of China or Pakistan, I am talking of C.I.A. activities—is doing these with a view to creating tension on our borders ? If so, whether any inquiry has been made by the Intelligence Department of our Government ? If it is not inconveient, he may kindly inform this House about the result of that investigation. My questionis are :

1. Whether contact with Mr. Phizo has been broken or not;

2. Whether visible or invsible hands of the C.I.A. are involved in these activities.

I request the hon. Minister to take this House into confidence and let us know what concrete steps have been taken by Government in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, today you are unusually very brief.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The first point that the hon. Member raised was regarding the contact with Mr. Phizo and why that contact has not yet been broken and whether the U.D.F. is in contact with Mr. Phizo or not.

All I can say is this. We should trust our democratic and Constitutional process to sort this out. The contact with one person or another is not so important as the repurcussions in a concrete form that it will have on the actual situation that is prevailing there. We

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

are fully vigilant and we would see that peace is not disturbed and these contacts do not result in the stepping up of hostile activities.

Another point that was made by him was regarding the foreign agency like the C.I.A. He wants to know whether that is operating in that area and if so, what action Government is taking to stop this.

We are not aware of any foreign agency including C.I.A. that is operating there. The situation is being kept under watch. We are vigilant about this to see that no hostile forces from across the border or a foreign inspiration enables them to create trouble there. We are fully vigilant about it. Our Intelligence is also fully competent to handle the situation; our security forces are there to take note of the situation as it may arise

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is encouraging to note that Government has taken enough steps to contain these hostile activities of the Mizos and Nagas in these hilly areas of our country. But, if you look at the figures of such incidents that have occurred, comparatively, since 1972, it is rather increasing point in 1972, the number of violent incidents in Mizoram was eight; in 1973, it was nineteen. And, in this year, for the first three months, upto now, there have been three incidents. Sir, I think, although the Government has tightened the security measures yet these measures are not sufficient enough to deal with this situation. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon.. Minister what specific measures the Government is likely to take so that this situation is no more there ? Moreover, I would like to know from the hon. Minister from which source these Mizo and Naga hostiles are getting arms and equipment and training ? Previously, it is known that they were getting arms, equipment and training from China and erstwhile East Pakistan. Since East Pakistan is no more there and our friendly country Bangla Desh is there may I know from which sources they are getting these weapons now ? Further it is said that they have taken shelter in the hilly tracts of Burma and especially in the Chittagong area of Bangla Desh. I would like to know what steps our Government have taken with the Bangla Desh government to see that these hostiles are taken to task ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The concern shown by the hon. Member and other Members regarding the security of the North-eastern region is natural and in a way welcome. It is true that the number of incidents have of late increased but one of the reasons could be the elections that were coming and the attempt by these lawless elements to create a situation of terror so that people may not participate in voting. But there was very massive turn-out on the occasion of the elections and the elections passed off more or less peacefully. But merely the security aspect will not solve the problem. While on the one hand we are trying to meet the situation by force of arms by deploying police, border security force and military at the same time our policy is that these wayward elements should be encouraged to come out and join the mainstream of life of the State. I think these elections have proved to be an important step in that process I think we can fully hope that the U D.F. government which has come into power will act with fully force to put down these lawless elements and would encourage these people to relinquish the ways of insurgency and join the normal political and economic life of the country. As regards the source of arms some arms did trickle from Bangla Desh side. It happened when the Bangla Desh operations were going on. Bangla Desh government is fully cooperating with us and they have assured us they would not allow their territory to be used for this.

12.19 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT RE. HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD. FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial—Part XI—Working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6416/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 521 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1973 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 398(E) dated the 30th August, 1972, issued under section 21 of the Passports Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6417/74]

CIVILIANS IN DEFENCE SERVICES (REVISED PAY) RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Civilians in Defence Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 26(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973, issued under article 309 of the Constitution.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6418/74]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present the Ninety-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-eighth Report relating to the Departments of Steel and Science and Technology (C.S.I.R.).

12.20 HRS.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED ORDERS OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADHYA PRADESH TO STOP ADVERTISEMENTS TO A NEWSPAPER

MR. SPEAKER : As regards what Prof. Madhu Dandavate wants to raise under rule 377, I would like to say that I have seriously considered this, namely whether a Chief Justice addressing a Rotary Club is coming within his rights or not. But the hon. Member need not refer to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : After I make my submission, you will be able to make up your mind.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to ascertain how it comes within the ambit of the jurisdiction or cognisance of the hon. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has said that advertisement should be stopped to a particular paper.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand that is already before the Press Council.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : But it is coming from a Chief Justice.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I suppose that since Parliament has been proclaiming itself supreme, it can discuss anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I am raising an issue that raises the crucial question of Chief

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Justice's conduct as well as freedom of the Press.

Nai Dunia, a daily from Indore had criticised the conduct of Mr. P. K. Tare, the Madhya Pradesh Chief Justice who had used the platform of the local Rotary Club at Indore to air his views on the inevitability of a third World War and the need for India to become a strong military power. It seems the Chief Justice forgot that he was the Chief Justice and spoke as if he were the Defence Minister of India.

It is not desirable that a person occupying the high office of Chief Justice should go on making political prophecies about war and defence.

Another important and more vital point is that when the Journal *Nai Dunia* criticised the conduct of the Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh, he issued a secret order that the Madhya Pradesh judiciary should not issue further advertisements to the *Nai Dunia* till further orders.

This constitutes a serious attack on the freedom of the Press and I urge that the Government as well as the Press Council should take a serious note of this anti-democratic act of the Chief Justice.

I demand a categorical assurance from the Minister that freedom of the press will not be tampered with.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let us have a statement on this from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to think over it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : If it is correct that such a circular has been issued, then I would request that a statement should be made by the Home Minister. I do not mind the Chief Justice addressing a Rotary Club or any other club. But we find that a circular has been issued that no advertisements should be given to that paper. If that is true, it affects the freedom of the press.

MR. SPEAKER : I had allowed Prof. Dandavate, but still I am very much in an uncertain position as to how far it can go.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : It is not a judicial act. We may not discuss the judicial conduct, but we are only discussing the conduct of the Crief Justice in issuing a circular that no advertisement should be issued.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong if the Chief Justice addresses a Rotary Club meeting. But the contents of the speech are being objected to.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is wrong with the contents of the speech ?

MR. SPEAKER : When it appeared in the press, the really relevant portion of it is that the advertisements are being stopped. That is the only objection.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is not a judicial act.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of the judiciary here. It is a question of the propriety of this. I shall ask the hon. Minister to go into it and make a statement after due inquiry.

I understand that the Press Council is already seized of it, and the statement of the hon. Minister should not clash with the findings of the Press Council. What should I advise the hon. Minister in the circumstances ?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Let him give us the truth. Truth will not clash with the findings of the Press Council.

MR. SPEAKER : Suppose the Press Council comes out with some finding and the hon. Minister says something different, what would happen ? So, what do hon. Members advise me to do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Minister should make a factual statement. That will establish the facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY : As a matter of fact, truth and facts have become a little too difficult to find nowadays.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : If it is truth, why should there be any clash ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The newspaper cutting is there with Prof. Dandavate. What we are interested in is this. He may issue any statement...

MR. SPEAKER : We, politicians, are quite thick-skinned. We do not mind such things—we ignore unpleasant comments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We do not mind.

MR. SPEAKER : We are sometimes so badly criticised. I think if some paper commented on his speech, that is not so much the issue. The real issue is the stopping of advertisements.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Let him prophesy anything. Let him make more speeches. But why should the newspaper suffer ? Don't you think the editor should have freedom of expression ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are so much obsessed with the Chief Justice.

12.27 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1974-75.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Mr. Speaker, the Budget this year has been presented in the context of mounting economic difficulties the country is facing. The Finance Minister in his speech has said that the coming year 1974-75 is a year of great economic challenge. The Economic Survey presented to Parliament also very categorically and concretely underlines the economic difficulties this country is going to face in the coming year. The Budget presented naturally has to be examined in the context of the present economic scene which is complex and difficult. The Finance Minister has claimed that the Budget is going to neutralise the mounting inflation in the economy and will result in higher growth. The budget is a limited document to meet all aspects of the economic challenges and, therefore, while examining it and the basic proposals and economic policies underlying it, we have also to see what other measures in other fields are going along with this. Therefore, it is the package of the economic policies, priorities and programmes unfolded in the Budget that will give a better appreciation of the problems ahead and the policies that are going to meet it.

If you see the position, it has become a very difficult one, although we can say that technically speaking, the proposals of the budget are sound, because some of the effort is bound to neutralise the inflationary impact being generated in the economy. Some of the budget proposals are very sound in conception. I am glad to say the Finance Minister has taken a bold step in reversing the direction of the direct taxes. He has accepted the Wanchoo Committee's recommendations and has brought about a reduction in the taxes in the non-corporate sector, thereby throwing a challenge to the people. He hopes that there will be less of tax evasion, and that honesty and integrity in the economic system will assert itself. We have to see, how far his expectations will be realised. I hope the general public will respond to this, because if they do not, nothing prevents the Finance Minister from reverting back to the method of higher taxes.

Similarly, he has increased the wealth tax as well as the surcharge on the corporate sector, on their excess profits. Of course, people in the business circle may criticise it. But, if you see the relief given, you find that as against

Rs. 60 crores in personal taxes, the imposts in wealth tax are expected to yield Rs. 9 crores. This will not inhibit savings and investment. These are mere cries. Oftentimes we see that whenever taxes are imposed on the corporate sector, people in the business world or the capitalists say that investment will become shy or that there will be no investment.

Similarly, if you see the pattern of excise duties increase, you will find that he has tried to distribute this in a manner so as to reduce to the minimum the burden on the common man. You see the items, either capital goods or intermediates. Of course, you can take exception to the tax on toothpaste or on certain varieties of cloth. But, nothing prevents the Finance Minister from announcing certain reliefs. At the end of the year, he can always come and say 'in view of the demand, we will give you relief on certain items.' If you include them, I think, the items are well chosen and they fill the kitty with the much needed resources. On the other hand, they do not tax the common man as such. It should also be realised that in regard to most of the items, whether it is cement or some other commodities, which have been selected, the prices are fixed by the Government. They are not the items, in regard to which, the tax will be passed on to the consumer. This point should be noted. It has been said that the increase in the excise duties will lead to a general increase in the price level. Vested interests, particularly, those who control the Press and other media, go on quoting the extent of rise in price, as a result of increase in excise duties. But, it is mis-conceived and mis-leading and it is being done deliberately. In the limited context of using the taxation levers, the Finance Minister has done an excellent job, and I think, no other package would be able to produce the desired results, which he has tried to do.

But, there are certain factors operating in the economy. If there is a price rise, it is because of these other factors. What are those factors? Despite the fact that the Finance Minister has been claiming for the last two-three years that he will be able to keep the deficits within bounds, that money supply will not be allowed to increase beyond a point, he has not been able to do so. He has himself given a number of reasons in his speech. He has said that because of some unforseeable factors like drought, and some other special reasons, he has not been able to keep the deficit within certain limits. Whatever may be the justifications—according to me, some of the justifications are not very valid—the fact remains that over a period, budgetary deficits have been mounting. In 1970-71, the budgetary deficit was Rs. 424 crores; in 1971-72 Rs. 738 crores and in 1972-73 Rs. 680 crores Last year, the budgetary deficit was Rs. 650 crores, as against his estimate of Rs. 85 crores. But, I think this may be more, may be Rs. 800 crores. Therefore, in this context to say that in the next year's budget, *i.e.* 1974-75, the deficit will be only Rs. 125 crores, is nothing but scepticism and cynicism. Certain figures are quoted which show that it may be Rs. 800 crores or it may be even more.

The fact is that there are factors operating in the economy which can increase the budgetary deficit. For example, he has provided only Rs. 6 crores for the natural calamities, meaning thereby that the States will have to put in their own resources. Ours is a big country. Even if the monsoon is good, there are certain areas which are bound to be affected by the failure of the monsoon. In those cases, what prevents the States from resorting to the same tactics which the Central Government have adopted in their budget, namely, drawing on the Reserve Bank? Then the deficits of the State will mount.

Then, take food subsidy. Here I want to say that different wings of the Government are following different policies. On the one hand, the Finance Minister is following a policy of stabilisation of prices. He said in the budget

[Shri B. K. Bhagat]

speech last year that the objective of the Government is to stabilise the price. Yet, in the same year a number of Government Departments like the Minister of Industrial Development, Agriculture, Steel and Heavy Industries resorted to increase in prices of commodities ranging from sugar or food to steel and tractors. Of course, most of them have given the reason or excuse that the open market or black market prices are high, there is so much of cushion which the middlemen are absorbing and that is why they have increased the prices. When there is a policy of stabilisation of prices, you go on increasing the prices, not in an exceptional cases, but in almost every case

The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended that the price of wheat should be increased from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per quintal, depending on the variety. What does it mean? Will it mean that the issue price will also be increased commensurately? Then, where is the validity for a public distribution agency through which the weaker sections, lower middle class and working class and poorer classes would be provided with food at reasonable prices? Therefore, it inevitably means that the subsidy will increase. If you want to give incentives for increased agricultural production and if you want to procure a reasonable quantity of foodgrains, you have to give this increased procurement price of Rs. 90 or Rs. 100, as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, which means an increase of 30 per cent over last year's prices, which means that the element of subsidy will increase.

What will be the element of subsidy in food? If you accept the procurement price of Rs. 100 then the element of subsidy would be something like Rs. 40 to 50 per quintal. In that case, the total subsidy will not be Rs. 100 crores but it will be of the order of Rs. 300 crores or more. So these are some of the elements in the budget estimates which will increase the deficit. I am one of those who believe that a deficit of Rs. 125 crores or 150 crores is not going to make much impact on the economy provided the other assumptions which the Finance Minister have taken come true.

Last year we have seen the situation of stagnant production, even reduction in production, coupled with increased money supply building into the economy over a number of years. Unless this trend is reversed, whatever we may do, whichever way we may present the budget proposals, we will not be able to stabilise the prices. According to me, the question is not only of stabilising the prices. The prices have already reached a level, achieved a dangerous proportion, which has led to some political forces in the country trying to create a very dangerous situation. It has led to the combination of reactionaries, the fascist forces, either in the rural sector or in the urban sector. All those people who are benefited by rise in prices, the big farmers, the big traders, the people who have got unheard of profits, are combining and trying to impede the pace of progress in the country. You take the corporate sector and see the profits they have got in the last 2-3 years, unheard of profits in the corporate sector. It is true that they are also being supported by outside international forces. This is the dangerous situation created by an inordinate rise in prices over a number of years. We must reverse it.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider whether the prices can be stabilised. The prices cannot be stabilised. Either they have to go up or they will come down. The concept of stabilising the prices is not going to hold good. It has already reached a dangerous position.

The food prices have risen by 30 to 70 per cent over a year. The people have to buy it at Rs. 230 a quintal. There is a steep rise in prices of other essential commodities also. Therefore, unless you increase the production, the situation is not going to improve. What are the policies? What are the priorities? The first priority is agriculture. He has rightly underlined the priority for agricultural production.

What is the situation in agricultural production? You will find that the *per capita* availability of foodgrains has been decreasing. In 1967-68, the *per capita* availability of foodgrains was 468 g. In 1972-73, it came down to 329 g. It has marginally gone up, because of last year's increase in kharif production, to 460 g. in 1973-74. This year, even though we had a bumper kharif crop of 68 million tonnes and the rabi crop may not be as good but we expect it to be around 40 million tonnes—we might have 110 million tonnes—the production is not more than 1970-71 level. The production has not increased in the meanwhile. But the population has increased. 36 million people have been added. This is a very explosive situation.

We had a target of 129 million tonnes agricultural production at the end of the Fourth Plan. This was revised to 122 million tonnes. Then, it was revised to 115 million tonnes. Ultimately, it became 110 million tonnes. In the coming five years, we have asked for 4.7 per cent growth in agriculture. The fact of the matter is, in the coming months, in the coming years, unless there is a rapid increase in production, we will not be out of difficulty.

As a short-term measure, therefore, the most important thing is how we manage the food economy because on this depends how we are able to absorb the inflationary potention in the economy as well as how we are able to contain the prices. According to me, if you have a total availability of foodgrains in the current year to the tune of 110 million tonnes and the buffer stock will have to be distributed to the States to the extent of 700,000 to 800,000 tonnes to the States, the food economy has to be very efficiently managed.

The two important policy decisions that we have taken are the take over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains as well as the increase in the procurement prices. I think, it is a tragic thing how we have gone over because of our administrative failures, because of the lack of preparation, because of the lack of political support, and we have had to dilute the programme. We may do it for tactical reasons. But we must not give up this policy. If you take a long-term view, in the next five years, we are not going to be faced with a situation that we have a large stock, that we have a surplus production, so much so that full market economy can operate. We may tactfully take a more practical policy so as to supply foodgrains to the needy people and reduce our commitments. But over a period unless the food economy is managed properly, unless there is a direct relation between the government and the farmer, eliminating all intermediaries, unless we fashion our organisation that way—the Food corporation and others—, unless from the village level to the top level we are able to build up that sort of organisation, I think no programme of stabilisation or increased production can succeed, because on agricultural production rests the other production. Although we have provided for increased allocations for critical sectors like steel, coal fertiliser and power, unless agriculture is taken care of, we will not be able to stabilise the economy and achieve the anti-inflationary effects and more production. I think if we vigorously pursue the line in which we are going—of course, the steps that we have taken are not enough; we have to aim at rolling back prices by increasing production, having a sound fiscal management and reducing the money supply so that the price level is reduced—we will be able to achieve higher savings, higher investments and a rapid growth of production.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I am going to speak more out of sorrow than out of anger. I think Mr. Chavan has seen enough of my anger. Today let him sympathise not only with me but with the rest of the country. When I heard my colleague here talk about suspending the procurement of wheat but not giving it up, my anger started rising again...

AN HON. MEMBER : Who cares for your anger ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not think that some people are worthy of any anger and, therefore, I will dismiss his remarks without attending to them.

Sir, I said as part of my comments on the Budget that prices would continue to rise. I am afraid, this is something that you cannot get away from. Too little wisdom has dawned too late. I see no reason to correct that impression. As a matter of fact, the more I look into it, the more I am convinced that, had this little wisdom dawned on them some ten or 15 years ago, maybe this country could have been saved from the brink of economic disaster on which it is perched today. Too little too late but however little it is, I think the Finance Minister should be given some little congratulations for having eaten a lot of crow in order to roll back taxes somewhat. But merely rolling back certain taxes, particularly direct taxes, does not fully meet with the situation; it is very necessary at the same time to roll back indirect taxes also. It is only then that the full impact of tax reduction can be felt on the economy. And he has been somewhat sneaky, I might say, in the sense that what he has given with one hand he has also tried to nibble away with the other. Yesterday I think there was one good point made in the whole day's debate, and that was, the relief that has been given in personal income-tax with the object, I hope, of increasing savings, and increasing investment, has been taken away by the increase in wealth-tax, which means that, instead of spending that additional money in investment which would bring about further production, it might well be, as some people have said, frittered away in some form of consumption. Not that consumption is bad. This is, of course, the view that has been broadly broadcast over here that consumption is a bad thing. It is not. As long as you have consumers, you have industry, you will have economy and the day you cease having consumers, you will have nothing in this country. It is consumers that make the whole economic process necessary, and, therefore, to say that you do not want consumption is an absurd thing.

Of course, one tries to attach a certain colour to it and some colour I can accept. There are certain types of consumption, such as, conspicuous consumption, vulgar consumption, consumption displaying ostentation to which we have been all too often witnesses to, particularly, the sort of consumption and ostentation displayed by the various Ministers of the Government at the Centre and the States. I think that this is the sort of consumption that should be curbed. I think it is positively vulgar, for instance, that the Prime Minister campaigning in UP and in Orissa should have a whole fleet of eight air-force planes at her disposal. This, I would call vulgar consumption. I would say that it is quite absurd that in this day and age all of us should gather together and preserve the beautiful garden character of New Delhi, not wanting any encroachment, any type of housing, any increase in the density, etc. This sort of consumption, I think, one can talk about. But, the sort of consumption we are talking about in the budget is of a very different nature and should not be allowed to be coloured by our friends on both sides of the House.

I would like to congratulate whoever is responsible—I do not know whether it is the Finance Minister—for having rolled back the distribution of coarse grains and freed it from the shackles of governmental control. In fact, it is amazing for me to imagine why one would want to disturb the cheapest distribution system in the world. I do not think there is any distribution system of any commodity in the whole world cheaper than the foodgrains distribution system in India. It is cheaper than anything known to man-kind. It is the cheapest distribution system anywhere inspite of all the hoarding, black-marketing and other mal-practices attached to it. Why replace it and give it to the most inefficient distribution system in the world, that is, the Government of India. To me this is making a nonsense of all economic concepts. You have destroyed what was the most efficient system on the one hand and given the distribution of it to

what is considered to be the most expensive system in the whole world 30% procurement costs; just to start with 30% procurement costs by the Food Corporation, not to talk of the many rate nibbling away at your godown and not all of them having four feet!

As I said, it is too little too late. There is insufficient will insufficient effort and therefore, I will not be surprised if you land up with insufficient results. As I said, it is a hesitant step. I hope that next year after another 365 days have passed he will have become bolder. You have missed many a boat. You have missed the boat on planning itself. It is very refreshing to find that after 20 years of having written, God knows what, wisdom has finally dawned no Mr. Giri Lal Jain as to why Planning has failed. His answer is—low priority for agriculture. This is yesterday's centre-page article in the *Times of India* and I commend the Finance Minister to read it, not once, but several times, because in this article he will find the answer for why the Indian economy has failed. The failure started some 10—15 years ago. Maybe he would like to wash his hands of it, but I think he has to share his responsibility with his fellow culprits.

We missed the boat on oil some 8, 9 or 10 years and when we refused to accept the Tennaco deal at the pressurization of our CPI friends here.

Our friends beyond our northern boundaries, have refused to allow us to go into a deal for the exploration of oil in Bombay-High. Indonesia, Sir,—this might interest you—signed a very similar deal on less favourable terms, some years ago. To-day it is exporting three thousand million dollars worth of oil while we are talking about how we are going to get Rs. 1200 crores to import the sort of crude that we need for our requirements.

So, we missed the boat on oil. We missed the boat on fertilisers and that too out of sheer cussedness and unadulterated dogma. The Mithapur project which would have given us all the fertilisers that we need to-day was turned down. The pathetic part of it is that we are a million tonnes short this year—a million tonnes of fertiliser is going to mean that we will be ten million tonnes of foodgrains short this year. That is because of lack of a million tonnes of fertilisers. It is really sad to see that a delegation of our people, having gone all over the world with Rs. 250 crores worth of foreign exchange in their bag, could not come back with a pound of fertiliser. We were denying the Mithapur Project something like Rs. 65 crores worth of foreign exchange. It is pathetic.

It is so sad and it is so tragic. What I fail to understand is this Why have we not hung those who are guilty of having perpetrated these crimes on our people? This is how we have been missing boat after boat

As I said, the boat on planning was missed a long time ago; we missed the boat so many times. For instance, in this budget we could have done something more energetic for cutting down administrative expenditure.

Last year, we were promised a cut of Rs 100 crores. And a few weeks back, Shri D. P. Dhar again re-asserted with more confidence that this is what we have done—Rs. 100 crores cut in expenditure. I could not find out how much you have done. But, I heard Mr Salve rather apologetically speaking of a Rs. 37 crores cut. I do not know how he has calculated this figure. You need to do much more than that. You have to cut down the administrative expenditure drastically. And the only way you can cut down is by reducing the functions of Government, all these absurd, illogical and unnecessary functions that the Government has acquired unto it. All these have to be dispensed with before you can legitimately cut down the administrative expenditure.

Finally I come to the public sector. It is most pathetic. The public sector, with the vast investments that have been made, could easily have helped with expenditure. At to-day's prices, it could have contributed the another Rs. 1,000

crores with which we could put through all our socio-economic programmes as they are called. Will the public sector ever perform that? Let us now see what Shrimati Gandhi has said while replying to the President's Address to Parliament. She said that "the working of the public sector enterprise, particularly, is noteworthy." I do not know how many notes she has been taking of this. But, she finds it noteworthy. She said that they "turned the corner in 1972-73." This is like that fictitious take-off point that we have been hearing about for so many years. They have turned the corner which is supposed to go in a different direction. Their performance this year is expected to be much better.

Instead of the Prime Minister's getting angry, scolding, beating and whipping, if necessary, and instead of her coming before Parliament making such feeble excuses and giving promises of pie in the sky in future, it would have been better if she had taken to task those who are responsible for not making the public sector perform. For all this, she wants praise. I would like to quote another part of her speech on the same occasion. She is talking about how well she has managed the food situation in this country and how she has managed to keep so many people alive, as Mr. Chavan once said in this House. She said that "all these are measures of self-help for which the people and the Government deserved a word of praise and not cynical condemnation." So, let us give her praise for everything that happens in this country. Let us give her praise for all the prices that have been rising in this country. Let us give her praise for the uncontrollable increase in unemployment that is going on. Let us also give her praise for the unmitigated and unadultrated corruption that is going very deep to the bottom without any shame at all. Let us give her praise for all the shortages in this country. Let us give her praise for all the injustice that is being done in this country because of inflation, unemployment, corruption and shortages, none of them are natural phenomenon. They are all man-made except in India where they are possibly woman-made. And let us give her praise for all these things along with Bangla Desh and whatever else praise is required for.

13 hrs.

I was really touched, touched if I may say so, when I heard Mrs. Gandhi saying that. "We as a party and as a country are deeply committed to the democratic process". Sir, those of us—I do not include you in it because you have not been fighting elections in the manner we have been fighting elections—when we hear that the Prime Minister is deeply committed and then she adds : What I stand for and what I struggle for is regardless of any question of winning or losing. If the people throw me out I shall certainly accept it with good grace If that is really true then I want to ask why did you cheat in the U.P. and Orissa elections and that too on such a monumental scale? Was it necessary to do the sort of things that you did? I am not really talking about rigging. Here is a perfectly valid ballot paper stamped in favour of Swatantra Party, for which I make no claim on my own. I am not saying this vote or thousands of such other votes would have made any difference to the end results because I was convinced irrespective of whether the Congress got 150 seats or 180 seats or 200 seats or 225 seats they would still form the Government. So, it did not really make that much of a difference. But why is it that this sort of thing is necessary. Here is a perfect ballot paper signed by the Presiding Officer. It has the official stamp and is marked in favour of the Swatantra Party and was picked up by me from the side of the road by accident. There were many others which were half-burnt. Even in the process of destroying evidence they are too lazy to do it efficiently.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : This is a repetition of Russian ink theory.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You see the number of apologies that spring forward because it is quite obvious their presence in this very House is determined by these very acts. By all means defend yourself. You look very pretty doing so. But I would like to warn this

[Shri Piloo Modi]

Government which has no doubt perfected the art of winning elections that the temper of the people, particularly as I see it today in Gujarat and you have seen it in the past in Andhra, will not allow you to rule. I am warning my friends of the Congress Party that a day will come when it will be positively hazardous even to ask for a Congress ticket, let alone get one and win in this fashion.

Therefore, if you will permit me to say so, winning elections is not enough. You must learn to govern. What is happening today in Gujarat is a revolution, and yet in spite of this, the Home Minister of this country, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit has no time to go to Ahmedabad. He has time to go to U.P. and fiddle with the elections there, but he has no time to perform the job for which he is paid, for which he has been elected in which he has been placed, the Home Minister of India does not go to a place like Ahmedabad. What sort of joke is this? The Prime Minister has time to go to Pondicherry, to go to Coimbatore, to go to every conceivable district of Orissa and U.P., but she has no time to go to Gujarat. Then, in this speech she makes an apology that there is no point in going to a place unless it helps, that there is no point in going, to aggravate a situation! Then, why did she go to the various places where she lost? This sort of argument is too facile to be accepted and it is an attempt to explain away things.

Mrs. Gandhi ended her speech by saying that the Finance Minister presented the budget and it was an anti-inflationary budget. Finished, the last word has been said on the subject. It is an anti-inflationary budget, and thereafter, 375—I do not know what to call them, let us call them—Members of Parliament will get up and say that this is an anti-inflationary budget and that is the end of the matter.

I would like you to know how inflation and everything also is explained away as if it is a world phenomenon. Let us look at the world a little bit.

I have here an article by Barnard Levin I think, from the *Herald Tribune,* which says :

> "It is no use the government saying that other countries are experiencing the same thing. The fact is the British family's food cost more every week, practically every day....".

Now, this is a serious appraisal. I would like you then to see how the *Newsweek* is exercised about inflation. See the size of the caption over here Inflation : The Big Squeeze! With your permission I would like to read from it to you because this is very relevant. It says :

> "Not in recent memory has the frustration be in deeper, the sense of important rage more dramatic. The working man? He's scared as hell', says a top US labour leader. 'Unless we get straightened out, we are in for a lot of trouble. I'm not talking about strikes. I'm talking about real social upheaval. We'll see riots in supermarkets, gasoline stations and other places.
>
> In the past year, adds pollster Albert Sandlinger. America not gone from a national 'as re-axed as any time in the 25 years I've been conducting polls to the most Jumpy public in history. People don't trust anyone'.

A prime cause of this collective anger is inflation——the worst sustained dose of it in a generation. More than Watergate, more than street crime or social permissiveness—and even more than the gasoline shortage— the soaring cost of living is the leading concern of the American people. And last week, the weary consumer received another grim reminder of just how badly off he is.

In January, the Labour Department reported, the cost of living rose a full 1 per cent. That brought the increase in consumer prices to 9.4 per cent during the past year, the largest twelve-month increase in 23 years, and more than enough to erode the average workers's standard of

living. In fact take-home pay, adjusted for inflation—that is, real purchasing power—actually fell by 4 per cent in the last year, following twenty years of nearly uninterrupted growth."

So, you have here people seriously exercised over a phenomenon of inflation where purchasing power fell only by 4 per cent. Here prices are rising at the rate of 30 per cent a year, almost 3 per cent a month and nobody seems to care.

The same thing happens about corruption, rampant corruption. People talk about eradicating corruption. Crores and crores of rupees were required for these elections. Where did the money come from? With you, Sir, presiding over this House, this Parliament has passed laws saying that public companies cannot make donations to political parties. Where did these crores of rupees come from? They come from what is now called the black-market. There is no other source of this money that is spent during these elections. For every 25 rupees that is handed to the Congress, the Congress has to allow that man to make a hundred rupees and he will hand over 25 to them. So if they spend Rs. 25 crores in U.P. alone, under their nose, in their full vision, they have to permit Rs. 100 crores worth of corruption—in order to be able to collect Rs. 25 crores. So I do not know where words fit in with action and deeds. We are not blind. We want corruption to come down. The only way corruption will come down is if you will start spending less on your elections. Are you prepared to sit down and approach this malady first as to how we can bring down election costs? No. Because they find you have the monopoly of this money. Therefore, you go on winning endlessly.

I would like to conclude by sharing, for once, the pathetic plea that the Prime Minister made, that we should cooperate with her and share the blame. I am quite prepared to share the blame with her. Not only am I prepared to share the blame, but I am prepared to absolve her of all blame and take it all on myself. I very genuinely and seriously consider myself responsible for all the ills that have happened in this country, and the reason that I blame myself is that I have not, after so many years of work, been able to displace them. Because had I succeeded in displacing them so many years ago, this country would not have had to go through all these trials and tribulations that we have suffered as a result of our weakness on this side. Therefore, I take all the blame.

I would like to conclude very shortly with a few positive suggestions, because, after all, the budget proposals are not final, and may be, he gets a stroke of inspiration and decides to go on slashing through his tax budget and, may be, something comes out of it. One never gives up hope; one lives on it.

First of all, you have to dispossess all uneconomic activity. That means, get rid of whatever is the grindstone around your neck, particularly the non-productive projects of the public sector. You have to cut taxes very drastically and raise the exemption limit on taxes. Here I have thousands, I think about 15,000 applications—Shri Chavan, please note—requesting you to raise the exemption limit on taxes not from 5,000 to 6,000, as you have done in this budget, but from 6,000 to 12,000. Believe me, you will have given a salutary boost to the morale of the so-called middle class, which is the worst affected as a result of your policies.

You have to drastically reduce administrative expenses, as I told you. This you can do by delicensing, de-permitting and de-quota-ing. You employ 25 lakhs of people whose only job today is to say no. Want a bottle of milk?—No. Want a ration card?—No. Want to build a building?—No. Want to put up a factory?—No. Want to go abroad?—No. Want to buy land?—No. You also know how easy it is to turn the No into an Yes. All it costs is a little money.

So you have to do that. You may even have to float the rupee. This is the only way of eliminating your smuggling that is going on. Ultimately take the balance of your resources and spend them on the agro/rural areas of this

[Shri Piloo Modi]

country roads, railways, afforestation, agro-industries, minor irrigation, contour bunding, terracing drainage, water conservation.

If you do all this, I am sure the country can be saved, but for doing this, I do not know how much crow these gentlemen opposite will have to eat, how much heckling they will have to listen to from my friends of the CPI and CPI(M). If they are prepared to do that, the country can still be saved. If they are not, then I think what is happening in Gujarat today will happen all over the country.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं आमतौर पर स्वागत करता हूं ।

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

यह सही है कि इस बजट से वे सभी कमिया दूर नही हो पाई है जिनकी हम आशा करते थे । लेकिन बजट के प्रावधान मे कुछ ऐसी बाते है जिससे हम यह आशा कर सकते है कि देश कुछ आर्थिक आधार को सुदृढ करने की ओर बढ़ेगा खासतौर से बजट का वह प्रावधान स्वागत योग्य है जिसके द्वारा कर मे छूट देने के लिए पांच हजार की आमदनी मे पांच से छः हजार किया गया है । ज्यादा अच्छा होता अगर इसको बढ़ाकर आठ हजार तक कर दिया गया होता । एक ओर बड़े लोगों के लिये कर में अत्यधिक छूट दी गई है जो मुनासिब नही है । आपने कहा यह है कि इससे करो की चोरी रुकेगी । देखना है कि यह एक्सपेरिमेंट कहां तक सफल होता है । लेकिन करों की चोरी रोकने के लिये और करों के बोझों को कम करने के लिए निम्न-मध्यम वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को राहत देना जरूरी था और इस लिहाज से मैं अब भी मांग करता हूं कि वह विचार करें कि कर में छूट देने की सीमा जो 6 हजार रखी गई है क्या वह बढ़ा कर 8 हजार तक नहीं की जा सकती ?

बजट में डिफेंस के बारे में जो प्रावधान किया गया है वह अपने आप में स्वागत योग्य कदम है । कल हमारे मित्र इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने कहा था कि इसमें कमी की जानी चाहिए । मैं इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूं । देश की रक्षा का जो दायित्व है किसी भी कीमत पर उसमें खतरा नही लिया जा सकता । यह ठीक है कि देश मुश्किलों से गुजर रहा है और 19 सौ करोड़ रुपये का बजट काफी बड़ा कहा जा सकता है । लेकिन जो हालात आज देश के अगल-बगल के हैं वह आज भी ऐसे नही हैं कि उसमे कमी की जा सके । बावजूद इसके कि हमारी हरचन्द कोशिश है कि हम अच्छे पडोसी की तरह रहे लेकिन फिर भी हम बिल्कुल चिन्तामुक्त नही हो सकते । इसलिए यह व्यय का प्रावधान अपने आप मे एक अच्छा कदम है । उसकी बढ़ोत्तरी का मैं स्वागत करता हू ।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो बढा हुआ प्रावधान किया गया है उसका भी मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन इन सब बातो के अलावा सवाल यह है कि क्या हमारा यह बजट एक ऐसा बजट होगा जो हमारी मौजूदा परेशानियो को रोक सकेगा ? आज हमारी सबसे बडी परेशानी है बढती हुई कीमते । इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतो के कारण हमारे सारे आंकड़े , हमारी सारी बजट की परिकल्पनाए एक तरह से निरस्त हो जाती है । पिछले साल हमने 87 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट बनाया था और उस वक्त हमने सोचा था कि शायद सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये का और घाटा बढ़ेगा पे कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन के आधार पर । लेकिन हुआ यह कि हमारा घाटा 650 करोड़ का हो गया । इसका नतीजा स्वाभाविक है और वह स्वाभाविक इस तरह से है कि कीमतें बेतहाशा बढ़ती रही हैं । उसके कारणों में एक ओर जहां उत्पादन में कमी है वहां दूसरी ओर इन्फ्लेशन है । इस इन्फ्लेशन को रोकना ही पड़ेगा और उसके लिये कुछ कदम सख्ती से उठाने पड़ेंगे । अब आपने घाटा बताया है सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये का ।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

क्या मैं यह उम्मीद करूं कि यह सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा सवा सौ करोड़ ही रहेगा ? लेकिन मुझे नजर नहीं आता कि यह सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये ही रहेगा । हमने तय किया है कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते को बढ़ाने के बारे में कि एक सर्टेन प्वाइंट पर महंगाई पहुंचने पर हमें लाजिमी तौर पर मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । पिछले साल हमने सौ करोड़ से अधिक इस पर खर्च किया और क्या हम यह आश्वस्त हो सकते हैं, क्या सदन को वित्त मंत्री जी आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं कि आइन्दा आने वाले साल में हम सौ करोड़ नहीं, 50 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च करेंगे ? मुझे इसकी उम्मीद कम है । यह आप तब तक नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि आप अपनी व्यवस्था को नहीं सुधारेंगे । आपकी जो मौजूदा व्यवस्था है कीमतों को रोकने की वह बिलकुल निकम्मी है ।

अभी पीलू मोदी साहब कह रहे थे कि आपको इन सब कंट्रोलों को खत्म कर देना चाहिए और इस तरह से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ऐक्सपेंडिचर कम करना चाहिए । लेकिन मेरी मान्यता यह है कि आप को सख्ती से कंट्रोलों को लागू करना पड़ेगा । अगर आप के यहां ज्यादा पैदावार हो, आप के यहां चीजों की कमी न हो तो कोई जरूरत नहीं है कंट्रोलों की । लेकिन एक ओर जब आबादी बढ़ रही है, उत्पादन गिरता जा रहा है तो फिर लोगों को उचित दाम पर चीजें मिलें इसके लिए एक ही विकल्प है और वह यह कि आप सख्ती से कंट्रोलों को लागू करें । दुर्भाग्य से आप की ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी इस मामले में नाकारा साबित हुई है । आप की ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी पर न तो आप को ही विश्वास है और न जनता को विश्वास है । आज कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है इस देश में जो ब्लैक मार्केट में नहीं मिलती है । तो फिर कैसे विश्वास किया जा सकता है कि इस देश में कमी है । तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप को अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिव सिस्टम का सख्ती से पालन करना पड़ेगा और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी में ऐसे रिफ़ौर्म्स लाने पड़ेंगे जिससे वह मशीनरी ठीक हो ।

आप ने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ौर्म्स के नाम पर बड़े कदम उठाए हैं । प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर हुए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि इसमें बहुत बड़े परिवर्तन की जरूरत है । मैं नहीं जानता कि वह परिवर्तन कब होगा । क्या मैं उम्मीद करूं कि आप कम से कम एक छोटा सा परिवर्तन जल्दी कर देंगे और यह है आर्टिकिल 311 का संशोधन । इस आर्टिकल को आप अमेंड कर दीजिए । सर्विसेज को जो ऐबसोल्यूट राइट मिला हुआ है और उनके खिलाफ़ कुछ भी नहीं किया जा सकना है, इस में परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा । अभी व्यवस्था यह है कि सीनियारिटी के आधार पर प्रोमोशन होता है । चोर और साहूकार में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है । किसी भी चोर आदमी को आप सजा नहीं दे सकते, और बढ़िया काम करने वाले आदमी को आप तरक्की नहीं दे सकते । इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस आर्टिकिल में परिवर्तन लाइए और उसके साथ ही प्रोमोशन को लिंक कीजिए परफ़ार्मेन्स के साथ । आप जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे इस देश की सर्विसेज के ढांचे में भले ही आप बुनियादी परिवर्तन करें या न करें, उस में समय लग सकता है, लेकिन यह एक छोटा सा काम है इस को अगर आप कर सकेंगे तो सर्विसेज का मोरेल ऊंचा होगा और जो बदमाश आदमी हैं उन को सजा मिलेगी ।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना बन्द कर दीजिए । मैं नहीं कहता कि उन कर्मचारियों को जो तकलीफ़ होती है उस को कम्पेन्सेट न कीजिए, लेकिन मेरी मान्यता यह है कि महंगाई भत्ते के बजाए उन कर्मचारियों को उन की अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर्स के जरिए आवश्यक वस्तुएं उचित कीमतों पर दीजिए। जो मौजूदा कीमतें हैं भले ही उस का घाटा आप बर्दाश्त करें, लेकिन इस महंगाई भत्ते की बीमारी को बन्द कीजिए। इस से देश में बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। आप यहां सेन्टर में महंगाई बढ़ाते हैं उसी के साथ राज्यों में भी उस की मांग होती है और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था एक ऐसे दौर में चली जाती है जहां कहीं कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि फूड प्रोडक्शन और फूड फ्रन्ट पर कुछ मजबूती से काम कीजिए। जो पैदावार का दृष्टिकोण है आप को उसको बदलना पड़ेगा। अभी तक आप ने इंरीगेशन के मामले में, पावर के मामले में जो आप की नीति रही है वह ऐसी रही है कि जिस के कारण देश में जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इस बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आज भी हमारे देश के अन्दर 10 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन जो सिंचाई के योग्य है उसमें से कुल 4 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन सिंचाई के योग्य पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक हो सकेगी। ऐसी हालत में क्या हम देश में खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं ? मेरा कहना है कि खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति के लिए किसान को बिजली और पानी का इंतजाम कीजिये। इस के सिलसिले में जो प्राविधान है वह अधिक से अधिक होना चाहिये।

मैं यहां एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा, राजस्थान नहर एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है जिसके बारे में अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया है। इस प्रोजेक्ट की लागत इतनी बढ़ गई है कि कीमतें बढ़ जाने के कारण कि जो लागत ओरिजनली सोची गई थी उससे दुगनी लागत हो गई है। राजस्थान नहर के बन जाने से, जहां तक खेती की पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, वह इतनी बढ़ जायगी कि शायद यह प्रोजेक्ट जो एरिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है इरीगेशन का, इसके पूरा हो जाने पर 12.62 लाख हैक्टर जमीन को सिंचाई का मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से राजस्थान सरकार के पास इसको पूरा करने के लिए साधन नहीं हैं और केन्द्र द्वारा इस प्रोजैक्ट को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या कारण है। एक ओर देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी है, एक ओर देश में हम खाद्य सबसिडी के लिये 250 करोड़ रु० पिछले साल खर्च कर चुके हैं। और उसके बाद भी हम राजस्थान कैनाल के लिये अधिक धन नहीं दे सकते। यह नीति मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान कैनाल को एक नेशनल प्रोजैक्ट माना जाय और इसको जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाय।

इसी तरह से पौंग डैम की बात है। उसके बनने का काम बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान के आपसी झगड़े के कारण उसके निर्माण की गति धीमी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन झगड़ों को नेशनल लैविल पर तय किया जाय और इस काम को जल्दी पूरा किया जाय ताकि जो देश का पानी पाकिस्तान को जाता है वह रुके और देश में उस पानी का उपयोग कर के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जा सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget gives us an opportunity to consider the entire economic situation in the country and to think in terms of ways and means of finding out a solution to our problems.

If we were to think in terms of priorities that come to our mind in the present situation, I would like to place the priorities in this order. The price control is the first priority without which our entire economic calculations and planning will be completely upset. All our Plan targets are reduced to naught if prices run away and inflation goes

beyond control. Therefore, the cost of production in practically every sector goes up. We cannot really have any control on our Plan targets. Hence, the first and foremost thing is the price control. I will come to its mechanism later as to how it can be done.

The second priority is all round production, particularly production of essential commodities, like, food, clothing, edible oils, coarse grains and other essential articles.

The third priority is to increase the exports. Because unless we do so and earn foreign exchange we will not be able to get scarce materials, like, crude oil, fertiliser and other items which are absolutely essential for our economy.

The fourth priority, according to me, is to reduce non-essential imports, to bring a stringent economy in that sphere. That is indirectly earning more foreign exchange.

The fifth priority is population control. It is taken rather lightly. We take it for granted that population is not something to be touched, it is for person in the Public Health Department to take care of that with the propaganda of Nirodh and other things. That is all; beyond that we do not do anything. The major cause of misery in this country is the fast rate of population growth—it has grown at the rate of 2.5 per cent. In the first decade population grew by seven crores. In the second decade it grew by eleven crores. In the third decade, between 1970 and 1981, it threatens to grow by 15 crores. Whatever you may do with planning, there are limitations to production. And these mouths that grow in the country have to be fed at least till the age of 15; they come with two hands but those two hands are not productive till they reach the age of 15; and you have to fed them till then. See the burden that is put on the nation's economy. Therefore, this question of population control has really to be taken very seriously, and I do not find in any economic planning any real sense of urgency to tackle this problem.

As far as price control is concerned, I would suggest that the public distribution system should really be public. Why should we think in terms of a bureaucratic system in the name of public distribution system? Nationalisation in this country has, unfortunately, come to mean bureaucratisation. We can do away with this. Why not utilise the services of the same trading community in this country, the wholesale traders or the retailers? Bring together all producers of crops, the producers of cloth, the producers of industrial goods, the distribution machinery, the wholesale traders, retailers and employees who are the most important factor in production, bring them all together and create a Board of these people. Have an Essential Commodities Ministry under the Prime Minister herself and an Essential Commodities Corporation, fix the price structure of all essential commodities at the production end and at the distribution end. I agree with Shri Piloo Mody when he says that we have one of the cheapest distribution systems in this country; at 1.2 per cent the normal trading channel distributes goods. Why should you have this artificial Food Corporation of India, a white elephant, which we cannot afford? Therefore, have this system that I have suggested. Let the prices be fixed right up to the consumers' end. The government's job should be only to see that it is properly implemented. You create a machinery of public bodies with young men and women to serve as public courts at all places. Those who make any default in the implementation of price structure should be tried summarily and be punishable with one year's imprisonment straightaway. If such a method is evolved, you can bring about price control in respect of all essential commodities in this country, including inputs for agriculture. It is no use controlling the prices of only foodgrains. It is no use controlling the prices of only foodgrains. You should, simultaneously, control the prices of inputs also as otherwise the entire cost structure goes up. Therefore, you will

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

control the prices of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds, water, electricity and all those things. Then only you will have a balanced picture of price control in this country. And that is possible. We shall have to disabuse our minds of certain doctrinnairc considerations.

Another important thing is all-round production. It is here that taxation can play an important role. If at all we have to take bold measures, why not really go all out for them? I welcome the reduction of the maximum marginal rate of income-tax from 97 to 77 per cent. But, simultaneously you say that this relief will be available only to those who use it for investment for productive purposes and not otherwise, what will happen is that this saving will also get diverted for non-productive purposes only adding to the inflation. Therefore, I would suggest that simultaneously a few other steps should be taken. The first step should be: to introduce an expenditure tax. It was tried for two years and given up because vested interests were strongly opposed to it. Introduce expenditure tax on expenditure like expenditure on marriages, on all non-essential and ostentatious expenditure, to be levied at source. That will also give you a mechanism to know the source of the income of the man when he will have to disclose where he has spent. Therefore, you can examine this. You may exempt say, upto Rs. 10,000 but above that, the expenditure must have an expenditure tax.

Secondly, you introduce a system that all this relief which you have given above Rs. 3 lakhs of income, must be invested for productive purposes and only then, this exemption of 77% will be applicable; otherwise, not. There must be a condition. For every relief there must be a duty cast.

I would also suggest that as far as wealth tax is concerned, there also you must introduce the phenomenon of productive investment of wealth and conversion of wealth into productive purposes. You can say that by 1975 if you do not convert your wealth and assets into productive purposes, the wealth tax on a wealth of above Rs. 5 lakhs will be 25% from Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs, 30% on wealth from Rs. 7 to 10 lakhs and 40% for wealth above Rs. 10 lakhs. Take away all that wealth which is a burden on the society. If you take away that wealth, you may not be required to impose a ceiling on the urban property as automatically all that wealth will come into the national exchequer. Therefore, encourage them to invest all their wealth and assets into productive purposes and in fields and areas demarcated by the Government and then only you will have a natural system of economic growth with more production.

The third thing I would like to suggest is: raise the limit of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7200 that means Rs. 60 per month. That will take off about 4 lakhs assessees from your hand and will make available the administrative machinery, the income tax collecting machinery for the purpose of getting the income tax arrears which are about Rs. 700 crores. You can then concentrate on these big assessees and dispose them of with speed and also look to the mechanism of the expenditure tax which I have just now suggested.

One more thing with regard to direct taxes. The last thing I would suggest is: let us show the courage to unearth black money which is the biggest botheration today. Rs. 10,000 crores in the form of wealth and Rs. 2,000 crores in circulation as a part of that It grows at the rate of Rs. 600 crores every year. What are you going to do with this black money? Why not say that by 30th June 1974, for all the money deposited we will give ten-year bonds and we will deduct his taxes to begin with at 10% so that there may be no premium on default? This money will be available to the depositor for investment on loan at 10%. You are not going to lose anything. But, then you say simultaneously that by the 1st of July we will resort to other measures including demonetisation and most stringent rates and see to it that thereafter there is nobody who is able to convert this black money.

You will have this machinery available also and take such measures simultaneously.

My last point is this. For heaven's sake, on your production effort, try to take the employee's representatives with you and forget about the trade unionism of employees. But treat them as partners; take them on the board of management whether it is in public sector or in the private sector. You will find that it is only the employees who will create a miracle of production in this country and no one else can do this. And unless we increase the production at a very fast pace, you cannot check the inflation in this country and you cannot achieve this target also. Therefore, I would submit one thing— I am sorry the Finance Minister is not here and only his deputy is here—and I hope that she will convey our thoughts to him and also use her influence to see that some of my suggestions are accepted by him.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I should thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

We must look at the budget from a different point of view because the country is to-day passing through a serious economic crisis. In such a situation, a bold and a new approach in necessary. I am glad that in this budget the approach is bold and courageous. The budget is rather an instrument in bringing about the socio economic change and achieving the social policy as also the national objective of the country. Our basic objective is to accelerate the growth in this country so that production targets are realised and thus we achieve our social objectives.

A serious effort is needed on the production side so that our country is made self-reliant in the matter of production of commodities needed for the people. There have been many adjectives used. One of the hackneyed phrases being used is that this is a capitalist budget and it is anti-people budget. This is a common phrase which has been used for all the budgets that have been presented by Government for the last so many years.

As I have submitted earlier, the basic objective of this budget is to make it a growth-oriented budget. If, in the process, a few persons have gained or have been benefited, does it mean that the budget should not be made a growth-oriented budget ?

In everything that we do, there are going to be some beneficiaries. In the growth-oriented budget, some may have gained. But, in the growth-oriented budget, even if there are some lacunae, it is worth taking a chance. After all, if this experiment does not succeed, there is nothing to debar us from taking a new line. Similarly, hackneyed phrases are also being used that the budget is anti-commonman's budget; it does not help the under privileged sections of the people. I would submit again that this is the same story of such a hackneyed phrase as in the past that is being used again. As I have seen the budget, the essentials have not been touched. There had been no new taxes imposed on the essentials of life. For example, in the budget itself, there is enough subsidy that is being given for the cereals and other essential commodities. There is no tax imposed on the bare necessities of life. Therefore, I submit that by using such a hackneyed phrase that the budget is anti-commonman's budget, an erroneous picture has been painted.

But the basic objective and the effort that has been made is in a direction which is worth praise and trial. What I submit is that there have been certain reliefs given so far as taxation is concerned and in view of the rising prices it was necessary to give relief to the weaker sections and the middle-classes. But what I would submit is that the rate of taxation should co-relate with the rise in prices, that is, assuming the rise in price index is 30 per cent then the relief in taxation should be to that extent so that the common man does not suffer on account of the factors which are not under his control. He must

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

take home the wage packet which he was taking before this price rise occurred or the same relief should be given to them in the form of taxation to the extent prices have risen. Therefore, the exemption limit should also be raised by 30 per cent. So, it should not be 6000 but it should be raised to that extent

Now, I take up another hackneyed phrase which is used many a time, that is, rural rich. I have tried to analyse this phrase. But I think it has become more like the saying: Give the dog a bad name and kill him. All over the country we have imposed a ceilmg limit. So far as the irrigated lands are concerned it is 16 or 17 acres. The latest figure, so far as I have been able to gather, is that the best land in India does not yield beyond Rs 1000/- net, that is, irrigated land which gives two crops and that also in a good year and every third year in agricultural sector is considered to be a bad year. I want the Government to give the statistics so far as their own farms are concerned which are irrigated perennially. They do not give even Rs. 400/- net yield per year. As such, I have given a much better figure of Rs. 1000/- which means that according to the latest ceiling laws no person will be able to earn in the rural sector more than Rs. 15,000/- a year and as every third year happens to be a bad year it will mean the average is only 10,000 to 11.000 a year. Of course, it is easy to say the kulaks are making money. They are holding property. But this particular class which owns 15 standard acres is only left with a yearly income of Rs. 10,000/-. So, if you say will impose tax on this particular class you will have to spread out your department so much that the revenue will be much less than the expenditure incurred by the Department.

Either way, you will be losing the money; you will be losing money in catching these people and at the same time you would also be taxing a class which is already going down, and if the family breaks up over a period of four or five years, the whole thing will go down from Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 to about Rs. 5000 only. What I am trying to say is that this will not be in consonance with the revenue which the Government will get and it will be a damp squib like the expenditure tax which was imposed some years ago and later had to be withdrawn. I feel that Government have done a better thing; that is, if a person has income from the non-agricultural sector, then the agricultural income is clubbed with the non-agricultural income and the tax rate is then applied. That is a much more sensible thing which Government have done. I think that the theory of the rural rich should be given up once and for all, and a new theory should be developed that the country should develop and more and more money should be put in the agricultural sector so that the weaker sections and the under-privileged sections earn money.

Now, I would like to make a few suggestions. One point which I would like to make is that the rate of death duties has not been touched; instead of enhancing the wealth tax or the income-tax. The best form of taxation which has been accepted all over the world and especially in Western countries are death duties. The rates of death duties in those countries are much higher than in India. It is considered by all the economists of the world, and I do hope that our friends do read economics that the death duties are the most painless form of taxation, and the higher the rate, the greater the revenue. In Great Britain, the rates are higher than in India so far as death duties are concerned. Therefore, if you want to tap any source, tap this source, raise the rates; but do not try to go in for income-tax or wealth tax because thereby you are killing the incentives. If you want to give incentives for raising the growth race, you will have to tax at a stage where you get the maximum and touch the incentive to the minimum. Therefore, touch the death duties, raise the rates. But you have not done it this time. I submit that you should do it. Until you have done it, do not go into the other fields including indirect taxa-

tion. That will bring in a greater revenue than you can ever anticipate.

Secondly, black money must be brought into the field or that it can be converted into white money and it can bring revenue in the future. As my hon. friend who spoke earlier had said, Rs. 15,000 crores are in the form of black money. This would again regenerate black money in the form of profits; even if you pursuit at 10 per cent, it would generate about Rs. 1000 crores a year more by way of increase in black money. Therefore, you have to find a bold solution to bring this black money into the field of white money. So, the best form is to bring the black money into the field of white money and charge tax on same reasonable basis, say, in the proportion of 50 : 50 or 40 : 60, so that once this black money becomes white money, in future you can tax it and earn more revenue. But what you are trying to do now is that you are trying to impose harsher penalties which will never bring this black money into white money at all; on the contrary, it only gives more powers to the ITOs to make them more corrupt. You cannot say that everyone of them is honest and your whole machinery is honest so that nobody can be corrupted. Since the machinery is so dishonest, more power would only lead to greater corruption. Therefore, do not give more powers to them but find a solution to the problem. So, the best thing is somehow or the other to allow this black money to be converted into white money, by giving them any relief that you want. Make a bold approach. Of course, you may call this a suggestion of reactionaries or the representatives of vested interests and so on. But I think that in the interests of the country, this risk is worth taking.

There is another aspect, namely that the administrative expenditure can be reduced.

There is a chain of officers, clerk, head clerk, assistant, Section Officer, Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and so on and so forth. Why should there be this chain? Why not reduce it, cut it down? Give incentive. For example, if an Under Secretary is willing to take on the job of another Under Secretary also, let him; give him 10 per cent extra pay. If a Joint Secretary is willing to do the work of 3 Under Secretaries also, let him do it. By this way, you will cut down the chain, save time in the movement and disposal of files and also save money.

Lastly, prices are soaring. The time has come to catch time by, what they say—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Forelock.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have to catch time by the horns. You have to establish a separate cell which will deal exclusively with prices. It will see to it that prices do not rise beyond the increase in the indirect taxes imposed. The manufacturer and retailer should be forced to sell at that price. If they do not, you will take punitive action against them. That will stabilise prices. If any body infringes it, he should be penalised. Only if you do that, will prices stabilise and the economy become stable. Therefore, it must be done.

With these words, I must say that though the Budget has made a bold approach, it needs a still bolder approach and I hope Shri Chavan will make it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there can be no two opinions on the fact that our country is passing through a very grave economic crisis. Indeed, in a sense this economic calamity is a global phenomenon, but we feel its pinch in a very poignant and particular way because we happen to be one of the developing countries, more so because we happen to be one of the developing countries which are trying to achieve a faster economic growth in the context of democratic institutions. Therefore, I had expected that this budget, although an annual ritual, would nonetheless do something brave, radical and bold in terms of meeting those problems.

The Economic Survey which overnment produced makes very interesting

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reading and also very anxious reading, because it does point out in so many words without mincing matters that the situation is really very grave and we are in for further trouble. But having said that my feeling is after going through the report very carefully, that the Survey lacks a certain note of candidness; if I may say so, it lacks a certain note of brutal frankness about everything. I do not want that Government, particularly a democratic Government, should do something or write something, and making it known to the public in such a way that people get panicky about the situation, but because the Government is democratic, it should make a special endeavour to see that people are given the correct information and the fullest information even about the worst possible dangers and difficulties faced by the country on the economic and financial fronts. My grievance is that the Survey, to this extent, is inadequate because it does not tell in full detail the exact position faced by us in the country.

Only yesterday there was a debate—a rather unsatisfactory debate—on the question of the World Bank's report about this country's economic situation alleged to have been circulated to some newspapers in various countries of the Aid to India Consortium while we are denied its contents. Nonetheless we can surmise or guess what the contents of the report indicate, namely, that things in our country are pretty bad. If other countries can know about what is our situation, why should our own country be denied that information?

Sir, my point is, the Finance Minister and the Government should have taken the people into greater confidence without making them lose their faith and determination and the will to fight the situation. I feel that in a democracy, if you tell the people the truth, however bitter the truth or however difficult the situation may be, the people would be ready to face the situation because they would know that these are the problems, that they are in for difficulties and that there is not going to be a bed of roses for many years to come. Government says on paper that the situation is bad, but, in practice, there is no agency to show as to how they are dealing with these bad or difficult situations.

14 hrs.

We all know that rising prices have been harrasing us, that there is inflation, that there is fall in industrial production, that there is growing population, that the agricultural output is still very low and that the balance of payments is in a very unfavourable state of affairs. When we know all these things, I wonder, why this Budget does not reflect in its proposals some of these dangers, some of these challenges and some of these difficulties. As I said a little while ago, the Budget is an annual exercise. Of course, it cannot be *the* potent instrument to deal with certain basic ills of the economy and certain other long-standing problems. I also know that no Budget can, at any one given point of time, ever do the trick! Yet, the Budget should really go in that direction.

I do not want to take more time by quoting at length, what the Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech But, I would like to quote from the opening paragraph of his speech, wherein, he has said :

> "The principal concern of every Central Budget has to be to strike a proper balance between the requirements of accelerated growth, stability, greater social justice and self reliance."

Then, at the end, in the same speech, he says :

> "The social and economic problems that we currently face can be resolved in the long run only in the framework of a rapidly expanding economy with socialist objectives. GI trust this Budget is one more step in that direction."

I would say that it is not one more step in that direction, but, it is no step in that direction. It is absolutely stationary. In fact, in some ways it goes backward, instead of going in the direction in which, the Finance Minister rightly says, we must go if we want to have India converted into a socialist, democratic and egalitarian country.

Now, Sir, about the Plan. The Budget talks so much about the Fifth Plan. But, yesterday, the Minister of Planning said in reply to my written question that the Fifth Plan is not yet ready, and therefore, the National Development Council has not yet met. And, in another reply given to me yesterday, it has been said that the Government of India is going to issue a stamp on the 1st of April, i.e. next month, commemorating the launching of the Fifth Plan. Now, whom are we fooling? Are we really launching the Fifth Plan? On the 1st of April, the Government of India is going to issue a stamp commemorating the launching of the Fifth Plan, but, there is no Plan. This is a wonderful situation. We are issuing a stamp on the Plan, but, the Plan itself is not yet ready. The authorities in the Government of India themselves say that the Plan is not yet ready. If this is the position, I do not know how to describe the situation.

This Budget is no doubt good in parts, encouraging in some directions and I would say, hopeful in certain ways. But, the overall impression is, it falls far below the expectations, because, it does not, as I said earlier, fully, squarely and completely place before the people the difficulties and the challenges facing the Indian economy today. This is a clever Budget, but this is not an intelligent Budget. This Budget makes various calculations with a view to doing nothing concrete and special in order to establish a socialist society, but, creating illusions and telling the unfortunate and several millions of ignorant people in this country that we are going to establish a socialist society and implement the Garibi Hatao programme. The Finance Minister has estimated that the deficit this year would be of the order of Rs. 125 crores. Whom is he fooling? I am sure he is not fooling himself at least when he says that the budgetary deficit this year would be of the order of Rs. 125 crores Last year, the estimate was Rs. 85 crores, but it has gone up to Rs. 650 crores. Perhaps, it may go up to Rs. 800 crores. When we know that the budgetary deficit this year would be of the order of Rs. 800 and odd crores, to come forward and tell this august House, and through this House, the people of this country that it is going to be as small as, Rs. 125 crores during the next year, is not dealing with the situation in a realistic and truthful way. Yesterday, we were told that the Government's motto was 'Satyameva Jayate'. But, 'Asatyameva Karate' is the practice of this Government! They have *Satyameva Jayate* in motto and *Asatyameva Jayate* in practice. Therefore I say let us not fool the country any more. Let the Finance Minister take a pledge "I shall not do any more deficit financing, whatever may come". Let him say in his reply to the debate that he will do no more deficit financing under any pretext, however legitimate the need, because by deficit financing there is going to be acceleration of inflationary forces

Then, before coming to the tax proposals, I would like to say a word about tax evasion and tax arrears. It is a matter for regret that Government does not give any information about tax evasion. We are being deprived of crores of rupees not by tax arrears but by tax evasion. Should not the Government be more energetic, more specialised, more expert in seeing to it that tax evasion is reduced so that you do not have to tax more people? This year the Government is taxing to the extent of Rs 225 crores. If only they could accelerate and activate their vigilance and tax collection machinery, they could surely collect more than Rs. 250 crores, in which case there will be no more need for additional taxation, or increasing the railway freights as they have done this year. I am suggesting that tax evasion should be reduced to the minimum, if it cannot be completely stopped. Moreover, I want the Finance Minister to tell us in precise and clear terms how much is the amount of tax arrears and what is being done by the governmental machinery in order to collect these tax arrears, apart from detecting tax evasion.

Then, there is the problem of black money. My friends from the Congress benches are talking of black money, but they do not say what I say and what I must say, because they are the producers of black money and they are the bene-

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ficiaries of it. Take, for example, the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill which is before the Select Committee for a long time. It does everything except the eradication of black money! If Government are really convinced that black money must go, they must have the will to take the necessary remedial steps, because when there is a will, there is a way. But this Government has neither the will, nor the capacity, to do anything in this regard.

Coming to the taxation proposals, I would like the Finance Minister to raise the minimum level for income-tax from Rs. 6,000 to at least Rs 10,000 because, by their own admission, the value of the rupee has gone down so much that Rs. 6,000 of today is less than Rs. 3,000 of ten years back. I hope he will raise it to Rs. 10,000 so that many ordinary people, rural and urban middle class people, and particularly the fixed wage earners, will get some relief.

While on the subject of income-tax, I want to know why the Government is not thinking in terms of agricultural income-tax. There are many people who are well off as industrialists who are now diverting their funds to agriculture and a new class of landlords is being created. So, why not tax them?

Then, I do not know why so many taxes are being imposed on such a large variety of items. Instead of that, a more wise and more rational system would have been for the Finance Minister to tax a few things but collecting more money by taxing those fewer things. For example, he can tax more heavily the luxury items or petroleum products. In that way he can tax fewer articles which are used by well-off people and leave free those items which are used by a large number of people belonging to the poor and middle classes. But then, perhaps the Finance Minister dare not do that because the Government of India is in league with business people.

Further, why not have a graded tax on wealth? Of course, he has imposed some additional wealth tax. But why not increase it progressively? Similarly, he can increase the death duty in a graded way. Take, for example, England where the Labour Party, when it was in power during the period 1945-51, when during those six years it progressively raised the wealth tax and estate duty to such an extent that by the time it went out of power in 1951, when the Conservatives replaced it, there was established in England what may truly be described as an egalitarian society. The difference between the rich and the poor was reduced to a minimum. As rightly stated by Harold Laski, large inequalities in wealth come in the way of the attainment of real freedom. If you want freedom for the common people, then the inequalities in wealth must be reduced as early as possible. I am sorry to say that the budget proposals of the Finance Minister do not make any reference to these things.

It is really unfortunate that the Finance Minister should thought of those items which are used by the poor people in order to collect more revenue. For instance, he has taxed the postcard and inland letters which are commonly used by the poor and the middle clauses. For example, rich people and Government Officials and Ministers do not use postcards or even inland letters. They sent telegrams or make STD telephone calls The Government do not seem to realise the pitiable position of the poor people and of the middle classes. The tax on postal articles is highly objectionable because it affects so many of these ordinary people.

One more point, and that is about Government expenditure. I would like the Finance Minister to tell us how much of Government expenditure is saved by the latest measures of economies effected in the last one year. I am sure, they will say that they have saved so much. If they say that they have saved so much, it only means that they can save still more. In the last so many years, over a period of time, the Government of India have got the habit of incurring unproductive expenditure on too many varieties of things which have no relevance to the country's economy. If the lavish living, the lavish spending, is stopped by our own leaders, I am sure that it will be a good example to the people.

I am glad that my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, has just come and I would like to repeat that the Government expenditure should come down as much as possible so that these economies will make it possible for other non-governmental agencies and other people to have faith in what the Government says and then they too would also do the same.

In conclusion, I would like to say only this. I hope, the Government of India and, particularly, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister will give a careful thought to many of these challenging tasks assigned to them and they will also give careful thought to the Memorandum recently submitted by the Economists of this country on "A Policy to contain Inflation" to the Prime Minister I hope, they will make a study of these things. If there is something good in it, let them not say that it is purely academic! One difficulty with the politicians is, if a good thing is given to them by way of an advice from independent and academic people, they will say, it is good for academic people but it is not good for practical politics! I hope, when the Finance Minister, replies he will say that many good things and advice are also possible or available from independent and academic people. They should be taken irrespective of their political opinions. The independents and the academicians may have political opinions very much different from the opinions of the Establishment. Even so, their advice would prove valuable and helpful.

May I, with your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, read out one very good quotation from what Abraham Lincoln said dearly 150 years ago, because Lincoln's words of wisdom have- relevance even today, and what is more important, they have relevance to the Indian conditions of today? This is what Abraham Lincoln said :

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.

You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred.

You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could do and should do for themselves."

श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित (खडवा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश मे भयकर कमरतोड़ मंहगाई व्यापक बेरोजगारी, आशिक बेरोजगारी, मौसमी बेरोजगारी, न्यूनतम उत्पादन व अनार्थिक श्रम की व्यवस्था से हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर भारी तनाव निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह बजट एक स्वतत्र सरकार ने प्रस्तुत किया है। जब सरकार और उस का शासन केवल प्रशासन चलाने के लिये बजट प्रस्तुत करता था तब उस का बजट केवल प्रशासन के रूप मे ही आता था। आज जब बजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियो, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों को और वर्तमान और भविष्य के तकाजे को महेनजर रखा जाता है। हमे देखना यह है कि क्या वित्त मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों पर बजट प्रस्तुत करते वक्त ध्यान दिया है या नही ? यह बात निर्विवाद है और नि:संकोच कही जा सकती है कि सरकारी पूंजी निवेश मे बढ़ोत्तरी करना हमारी आर्थिक योजना को सबल बनाना है और पूंजी निवेष कोई शून्य से नही होता। पूंजी निवेश कराधान और बचत से होता है और जब पूंजी निवेष में बढ़ोत्तरी होती है तभी हम अपने राष्ट्र को सबल बना सकते हैं।

वास्तव में भारत शहरों मे नहीं बसा है बल्कि गांवों में, सात लाख गांवो में बसा है,

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

और गांवों की परिस्थिति यह है कि गांवों में 14 प्रतिशत भूमिहीन किसान हैं और 54 प्रतिशत पूर्ण रोजगार लेने के लिये दर-दर भटकते फिरते है और 54 प्रतिशत आदमी अनार्थिक जोतों पर काम करते है । उनके सशक्त और कर्मठ हाथ कर्महीन, बेबसी और बेकसी में जकड़े हुए हैं । इस परिस्थिति पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है या नहीं ? आज उन्होंने अपने बजट मे यह बताया है कि कृषि के उत्पादन के लिये खाद्य के उत्पादन के लिये करोड़ों रु० की वृद्धि की है, क्योंकि भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और उसकी आधारशिला कृषि है, उसका मेरुदन्ड कृषि है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का अधिक भाग कृषि से प्राप्त होता है । इसलिए कृषि की तरक्की करने के लिये उन्होंने भरसक प्रयत्न किया । मेरा एक निवेदन मंत्री जी से है कि केवल आर्थिक उन्नति हमें नही करनी है, बल्कि हमें तो राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास करना है । और समग्र विकास करने की कसौटी क्या होगी ? क्या यह होगी कि बम्बई जैसी महानगरी मे विशाल गगनचुंबी अट्टालिकायें निर्बाध गति से बनती चली जायें और उसी कसौटी से हम अपने समग्र विकास को समझेंगे ? या उसके निकट में ही बसी हुई जो झोंपड़ियां है उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे या नही । यदि उन झोंपड़ियों की तरफ ध्यान देना है तो हमें यह ख्याल करना पड़ेगा कि हमें अपने वास्तविक भारत को सबल बनाना पड़ेगा, और वह तभी बन सकता है जब कि आवश्यक चीजें, जो ग्राम जीवन की आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनका उत्पादन शहरों में न किया जाय बल्कि गांवों में किया जाय । और शहर का काम यह हो कि जो गांव में चीजें उत्पन्न हों उनका वितरण शहर में किया जाय । लेकिन होता उलटा है। शहर वाले समझते हैं कि नागरिक हम हैं और हमारी जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिये गांवों के लोग है । यदि हम 1951-1967 के बीच देखें तो पायेंगे कि जो जीवन की मूलभूत आवश्यकतायें थी उनकी उपज तो बहुत कम हुई है । इस बीच में अगर अनाज पैदा हुआ तो केवल दुगना पैदा हुआ लेकिन कारें तिगुनी पैदा हुई । उस अवधि की यदि आप रेफ्रीजरेटर की तुलना सूती वस्त्र से करें तो पायेंगे कि रेफ्रीजरेटर का उत्पादन 70 प्रतिशत उस समय अधिक हुआ है जबकि सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन में स्थिरता रही है । इसका मतलब यह है कि जिन के पास एकत्रित पूंजी थी उसका सुधीता उन लोगों द्वारा प्राप्त किया गया है जिनके पास पैसा था । लेकिन उस सुधीते का विस्तार नही किया गया । इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं का उत्पादन ग्रामों में किया जाय । हो सकता है कि गांवों में वह चीजें उतनी अच्छी तरह से उत्पन्न न हो सकें, तो हमारे सामने सोचने के लिये एक सवाल होगा कि क्या हम कुछ यत्न और संगठन करके उन चीजों को ग्रामों मे उत्पन्न नही कर सकते ? और यदि हमें उनके उत्पन्न करने में, उनको संगठित करने में कुछ ज्यादा पैसा लगाना पड़े तो उसको हमें सहन करना पड़ेगा । जब हम लाभ की तरफ़ दृष्टि डालें तो उसका अनुमान ग्रामीण जनता से संबंधित होगा न कि नगर के रहने वालों से संबंधित होगा । इसलिए समग्र विकास के लिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान काश्तकारों की तरफ दें और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने काश्तकारों के लिये 224 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि रखी है । यदि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तो हमारा औद्योगिक विकास भी होगा और औद्योगिक विकास होने से हमारा देश सबल होगा ।

इसके साथ मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूं, उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वह राज्य ऐसा राज्य है जिस की तरफ केन्द्र का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं गया है । मैं नही समझता कि भारत में ऐसा कोई राज्य होगा जहां पर इतनी विपुल सम्पदा हो और इतने विपुल साधन होते हुए भी, आवश्यकतानुकूल

योजनाओं को हमें वित्तीय कारणों से बलि देनी पड़े, यह दुख की बात है। आज हो यह रहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश की जन-संख्या में पिछड़े लोगों की बढ़ोत्तरी है और इतने विपुल साधन होते हुए भी वहां का मानव निराशा के गर्त में पड़ा हुआ है। आज 184 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन मध्य प्रदेश में है जोकि 64 लाख जोतों में बंटी हुई है, जिसमें 10 लाख जोतें ऐसी हैं, जिनके पास 10 एकड़ या पांच एकड़ से कम भूमि है। वहां पर वन-सम्पदा भी बहुत ज्यादा है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के कृषि और खाद्य के विशेषज्ञ, ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में 92 मिलीयन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी पैदा होती है और उसमें से केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर लकड़ी का ही उपयोग होता है। आज केन्द्र से अगर सहायता प्राप्त होती तो हम उस 92 मिलियन घन मीटर लकड़ी को काम में ला सकते थे, और हमें दूसरे देशों के आगे हाथ नहीं फैलाना पड़ता। आज हालत यह है कि जैसी कि अंग्रेजी में कहावत है :

Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.

तो मध्य प्रदेश के लिये मैं कहूंगा :

Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to irrigate Madhya Pradesh.

सवाल यह है कि हर 25-25 मील पर वहां पर पानी नदी के रूप में या झरने के रूप में है लेकिन आज जब कि राष्ट्रीय औसत लगभग 29 प्रतिशत का है, तो मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई का जो औसत है, वह केवल लगभग 8.32 प्रतिशत है। आज वहां पर 84 प्रतिशत गेहूं असिंचित भूमि में पैदा किया जाता है और 93 प्रतिशत चना असिंचित भूमि में पैदा किया जाता है। यदि वहां पर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हों, तो काफी पैदावार हो सकती है।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक बात मैं आवागमन के मार्गों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आज मध्य प्रदेश कई राज्यों से घिरा हुआ है। वह उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, बिहार, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से घिरा हुआ है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश को सब राज्यों से जोड़ने के लिये कोई आवागमन के मार्ग नहीं है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान से जोड़ने के लिये दो-दो मार्ग हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कई योजनाएं बना कर केन्द्र में भेजी हैं लेकिन वे योजनाएं आप के ठंडे बक्स में पड़ी हुई हैं। इस तरह की 71 योजनाएं मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई हैं लेकिन उन्हें ठंडे बक्से में डाल रखा है।

मैंने जो सरसरी तौर पर बजट का विश्लेषण किया है, उससे मुझे बजट सेटिसफाइंग मालूम पड़ता है और वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो थोड़ा इधर-उधर से तोड़ने-मोड़ने के बाद बजट बनाया है, वह एक साहसिक कदम है, और मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूं।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1971 में बंगला देश से आए हुए विस्थापितों और उसी वर्ष में देश में जगह-जगह पर हुई भीषण बाढ़ें और सन् 1972 का सूखा, ये सब देश के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा संकट बन कर आया था। उन संकटों को पार करते हुए सारे देश की जैसी अर्थ-व्यवस्था हो गई थी उसको देखते हुए, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह का बजट बनाया है, उसकी मैं सराहना करूंगा। जो स्थिति पैदा हुई थी, उसमें मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिये एक ही विकल्प था कि कुछ टैक्स लगाये जाते। टैक्स लगाने में भी इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि आम आदमियों पर कुछ बोझ कम हो और अधिक आमदनी वालों पर अधिक बोझ पड़े। यह भी एक अच्छी बात इस बजट में हुई है। इस सिलसिले में कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि पोस्ट कार्ड और लिफाफों वगैरह का जो दाम बढ़ा है, वह गरीबों पर एक बोझ है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पोस्ट-कार्डों का उपयोग केवल गरीब लोग ही नहीं करते हैं बल्कि अमीर लोग इन का उपयोग अधिक मात्रा में करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी बहुत अधिक मात्रा में इनका उपयोग करते हैं। इसलिए

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

इन का बोझ उन लोगों पर ही ज्यादा पड़ेगा। एक दूसरी बात यह भी है कि आज सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और डाक-तार विभाग घाटे में चल रहा है। तो उस को पूरा करने का और कोई दूसरा सहारा नही हो सकता था और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी कि जब कर्मचारियों के वेतन भी उसी मात्रा में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, तो इनके दाम भी बढाने आवश्यक थे।

एक बात का ध्यान सरकार को इस सिलसिले मे रखना होगा और वह यह कि जब कर बढाया जाता है और कर को पूरा करने की बातें सोची जाती हैं, तो इसका असर चीजो पर पड़ता है, और जो असर पड़ता है, उससे महगाई आती है और जब मंहगाई आती है, तो उसके फौरन बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियो की हड़ताले किसी न किसी रूप मे हो जाती है और उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो हम कर बढाते हैं, वह सारी आय उन वेतनो पर ही चली जाती है, हालांकि देखने मे ऐसा लगता है, कि हम वेतन कम बढ़ा रहे है। सरकार को इस बारे में गहराई से सोचना है। होता क्या है कि जब एक विभाग के लोगो के वेतनो मे आप वृद्धि करते हैं, तो दूसरे विभाग के लोग भी हड़ताल करनी शुरू कर देते हैं और वे अपने वेतनो का मुकाबला उन लोगो से करने लग जाते हैं, जिनका वेतन आप ने बढ़ाया है और वे कहते है कि जितने प्रतिशत वेतन आपने उनका बढ़ाया है, उतना ही हमारा भी बढ़ना चाहिए। इस तरह से झगड़े शुरू हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मै चाहूंगा कि इस पर आप कड़ाई से अपना रुख अपनाएं और जहा तक हो सके टैक्सों से जो आपको आमदनी होती है वह सिर्फ वेतनों पर ही खर्च नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि कुछ अच्छे कामों में उनको लगाया जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी चुनाव हुए है। इन चुनावों से पहले विरोधी पार्टी वाले कभी गोवध बन्दी की बाते किया करते थे कभी चकबन्दी की और कभी नसबन्दी की और इनका ही प्रचार किया करते थे। इस बार चुनाव प्रचार मे हमने सबसे अधिक बात मंहगाई की सुनी। जहां तक गाँवों का सम्बन्ध है आम तौर से इस मंहगाई वाले प्रचार का उनके ऊपर कोई ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ा। इसी वास्ते हमें सफलता भी मिली। लेकिन एक बात वे कहते है और वह यह है कि प्रशासन में बड़ी ढिलाई आ गई है। अगर इसको रोका नही जाता है तो ग्रामीण जनता का धैर्य टूट जाएगा। न सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में बल्कि सारे देश में प्रशासन के अन्दर ढिलाई व्याप्त है। इस ढिलाई का आपको कडाई से अन्त करना चाहिये।

आप ओवर टाइम देकर काम करवाते है। कोई कितनी देर तक काम कर सकता है। यह आम शिकायत है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी काम के वक्त तफरीह करते हैं, चाय पीते हैं, और जब आफिस टाइम खत्म हो जाता है तो ओवर टाइम बनाने के लिए काम करने लग जाते हैं। इसका आपको कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। वक्त पर लोग काम करें। अगर जरूरत हो तो ओवर टाइम देने के बजाय आप और लोगो को रख कर काम करवाए। देश मे बहुत बेकारी है। आप कर्मचारियो की सख्या को बढा सकते हैं और कुछ लोगो को काम दे सकते है। एक कर्मचारी को वेतन भी दे और ओवर टाइम भी दे, इसकी आज के समय मे मैं जरूरत नही समझता हू। किसी समय मे शिक्षित लोग नही मिलते थे। उस समय आपने ओवर टाइम देकर काम पूरा कराया लेकिन आज इसकी जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता हूं।

सरकारी कर्मचारी चाहे आयकर विभाग के हों, चाहे सिविल सर्विस के हों, उन पर आपको पूरी निगाह रखनी चाहिए, निगरानी रखनी चाहिये। थोड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वालों की बात मैं नही करता हूं। लेकिन देखा गया है कि जो ओवरसियर होता है वह छ. महीने की सर्विस के बाद मोटर साइकिल खरीद लेता है, इंजीनियर छः महीने की सर्विस कर लेता है तो मोटर कार खरीद लेता है, शहर में बड़ी-

बड़ी कोठियां बनवाना शुरू कर देता है। आप उनकी आय को देखें और पता लगायें कि उनको यह आमदनी कहां से हुई है। नौकरी पाते ही उनके बंगले बनने लगते हैं। क्या नौकरी में आने के बाद उनकी हैसियत इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि वे कार या बंगले खरीद लें इसकी जांच क्यों नहीं की जाती है। उनके साथ सख्ती की जानी चाहिए, कड़ाई बरती जानी चाहिए। अगर जांच की जाए तो पर्दा फाश हो सकता है। इसकी वजह से टैक्स की वसूली भी पूरी नहीं हो पाती है। न केवल जो टैक्स लगाया जाता है वह पूरा वसूल हो पाता है बल्कि बहुत से आदमी जिनकी हैसियत टैक्स देने की है, खिला-पिला कर इससे बच जाते हैं और अपना काम बनाये रखते हैं। जांच अगर की जाए तो उनका पर्दाफाश हो जायगा। जांच से आपको पता चलेगा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और व्यवसाइयों और उद्योगपतियों में मिली-भगत है। इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्क और सावधान रहने की आवश्यकता है। यह देखा गया है कि इस तरह के लोग जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, चोर बाजारी करते हैं, जो टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं, वे वे लोग हैं, जिनके पक्ष में आवाज उठाई जाती है। इसको हमने समझने की कोशिश की है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों होता है इसको जानने की कोशिश की है। पता यह लगा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अगर आपने छूट दे दी, जिस तरह से वे कर रहे हैं, करते रहें, जब चाहा हड़ताल कर दी तो उनकी मदद करने के लिये विरोधी दल वाले हैं और वे समझते हैं वक्त वे वक्त सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर अपनी बात को मनवाया जा सकता है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीब जनता ने आपका साथ देकर दिखा दिया है कि सरकार को कड़ाई बरतनी चाहिए, इन लोगों की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिये और मजबूत कदम उठाना चाहिए, मजबूती से काम करना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजीनियर्स ने चाहे वे नहर विभाग के हों या ट्यूबवैल विभाग के हों, अस्पतालों के डाक्टर हों, या हों या दूसरे हों उन्होंने चुनाव के इन मौके पर उत्तर प्रदेश में अपने वेतन बढ़वाने के लिये फिर चाहे उनको बड़ी बड़ी तरक्वाहें ही क्यों न मिली हों, हड़ताल की ओर सोचा कि सरकार अगर चुनाव में हमारी सहायता लेना चाहेगी जनता को परेशानी से अपने को बचाना चाहेगी तो हमारा वेतन बढ़ायेगी। लेकिन वहां सरकार कड़ी बनी और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं की। चुनाव के नतीजे आपके सामने हैं। आज वही लोग बगलें झांक रहे हैं और इस कोशिश में हैं कि किसी तरह समझौता हो जाए, कोई मनाए और वे मान जाएं। सरकार वहां कड़ी रही। आपका उसी तरह से अन्यत्र भी कड़ा रहना चाहिए और एक अच्छा सबक सिखाना चाहिये कि अनुचित बात पर वे हड़ताल करते रहें, रोड़े अटकाते रहें तो ठीक नहीं होगा। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली विभाग के इंजीनियरों आदि की बदौलत गल्ले के उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ा है, देश के ऊपर बुरा असर पड़ा है। इस बुरे असर की इन लोगों ने परवाह नहीं की, खाद्य संकट जो विद्यमान है, उसकी परवाह नहीं की, केवल अपना वेतन बढ़वाने की परवाह की। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं उन पर आपको कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिए और सख्ती से उनको दबाना चाहिये।

आम लोगों का न्यायालयों पर भी विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। उनके जो तरीके और रवैये हैं वे वही हैं जो वार्न हैस्टिंग्ज के जमाने में थे। न्याय बहुत महंगा भी मिलता है और देरी से भी मिलता है। खास कर देहात के किसान इससे बहुत परेशान हैं। आपको कोई ऐसी पद्धति निकालनी चाहिये पुरानी पद्धति से स्थान पर ताकि न्याय सस्ता और जल्दी मिले। मुझे क्षमा करें वकील लोग, ये भी न्याय नहीं दिलावाते हैं, ये भी पैसे के आदमी हैं। ये अपने तर्कों से अन्यायी जो होता है उसको बचा लेते हैं, दोषी को बचा लेते हैं और जो न्यायी आदमी होता है वह चूंकि पैसा नहीं दे पाता है, उसके

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

पास देने के लिए पैसा नही होता है, तो वह सजा भुगतता है, जुर्माने उसको भोगने पडते हैं। पैसे के बल पर ये दोषी को बचा लेते हैं। वकीलो से न्याय दिलवाने की आशा की जाती है। लेकिन उनके बारे मे भी आपको सोचना होगा कि ये भी अपना टैक्स पूरा देते है या नही देते है, ये भी अपना टैक्स बचाते है, अपनी पूरी आमदनी नही बताते है जो लोग इनके पास जाते है अपनी आमदनी को छिपाने के लिए उनकी पैरवी भी करते है ये लोग और उनको बचाते भी है। इस सब का आपको कोई न कोई रास्ता जरूर निकालना चाहिये।

महगाई की बात बहुत कही गई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि किसान ही एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो मेहनत करके कमाता है लेकिन उसका उत्पादन खर्च क्या आया है इसका पता ही नही लगाया जाता है। इस बार भी उसको बिजली, खाद आदि को ले कर बडी परेशानी उठानी पडती रही है। वित्त मंत्री को कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये ताकि उसके लागत खर्च को देख कर वह रात दिन जो काम करता है, उसका पूरा पारिश्रमिक उसको मिल सके। ऐसा करके ही उसके उत्पादन के भाव आप तय करे। किसान को हर चीज महगी लेनी पडती है लेकिन उससे यह आशा की जाती है कि वह अपने उत्पादन को सस्ता बेच दे इस व्यवस्था को आपको बदलना होगा।

आप तनख्वाहें बढ़ाते है तो नब्बे प्रतिशत सरकारी कर्मचारी उस पैसे को को ऐश आराम मे और शराब पीने मे खर्च कर देते है। शराब पीने के लिए ही अगर तनख्वाह उनको देनी है या बढ़ानी है तो यह अच्छा नही है। किसान जिस को न पूरा कपड़ा पहनने को मिलता है न वह बच्चों को पढ़ा पाता है फिर भी देश को सुखी बनाने के लिए सब कुछ करने को तैयार है, उसका भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये। साथ ही गाव और शहर के बीच मे जो भेदभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसको भी कम करने की कोशिश आपको करनी चाहिये। गावो की तरफ आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै बजट का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (मडी) : आज देश कठिन परिस्थितियो मे से गुजर रहा है। देश के सामने एक गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट है। आर्थिक समीक्षा में भी देश के सामने जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयां है उनका जिक्र किया गया है। देश जिस स्थिति मे से होकर गुजर रहा है, देश के सामने जो सकट है, ये जो सब बाते है उनको ध्यान मे रख कर और उनको पृष्ठभूमि मे हम को इस बजट पर चर्चा करनी चाहिये।

जब हम इस पृष्ठभूमि मे बजट को देखते है तो मै समझता हूं कि आज जो चुनौतिया हमारे देश के सामने हैं उनका मुकाबला करने का इस मे एक अच्छा प्रयास किया गया है और इसके लिए मै वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं। और उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हू। मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने इस बार आयकर की सीमा को पाच हजार से बढ़ा कर छः हजार कर दिया है। यह एक अच्छा कदम है। इससे जो लोअर मिडल क्लास और मिडल क्लास के लोग है, जो छोटे व्यापारी है, छोटे लोग है उनको राहत मिलेगी। अच्छा होता अगर वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सीमा को और बढ़ा कर कम से कम आठ हजार कर दिया होता। उस अवस्था मे ज्यादा लोगों को राहत मिल सकती थी। परन्तु जो उन्होंने किया, है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इसके एक और

लाभ होगा। अखबार में यह आया है कि इससे लगभग चार लाख एसेसीज को इनकम टैक्स नहीं देना होगा। इसलिए आयकर अधिकारी जो इन छोटे छोटे टैक्स देने वाले लोगों के मामलों में उलझे रहते हैं अब उन्हें समय मिलेगा कि बड़े बड़े एसेसीज जिन से ज्यादा रुपया इनकम टैक्स के रूप में देश को प्राप्त होता है और जो बाकी भी पड़ा हुआ है उसके मामलों को वे और ज्यादा संजीदगी के साथ निपटा सकेंगे, उनकी जांच कर सकेंगे। वे इस बात का ज्यादा ध्यान रख सकेंगे कि उन की तरफ किसी किस्म का टैक्स का बकाया न रहे।

जिन की वैल्थ पांच लाख रुपये से ज्यादा है, उन के लिए वैल्थ टैक्स की दर बढ़ाई गई है। मैं उसका भी स्वागत करता हूं। जो दूसरे टैक्स लगाने का प्रावधान किया गया है, मैं उस का आम तौर पर स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पोस्ट कार्ड का दाम दस पैसे से बढ़ा कर पंद्रह पैसे करने का जो प्रोपोजल रखा गया है, वह न्याय-संगत नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत "आर्थिक समीक्षा" में कहा गया है कि डाक तार विभाग ने पिछले एक दो साल में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, उसकी आमदनी पहले से बढ़ गई है और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है अगर डाक तार विभाग की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पोस्ट कार्ड का मूल्य बढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी। हम एक-एक आइटम को आइसोलेशन में ले कि इस में घाटा होता है और इस लिए इसकी दर बढ़ानी चाहिए, और इसके सामूहिक रूप को ध्यान में न रखें, बजट बनाने का यह कोई बहुत अच्छा तरीका नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बात पर विचार करें कि पोस्ट कार्ड की दर में जो वृद्धि की गई है, क्या उसको घटाया जा सकता है या नहीं। अगर वह उस को घटा देंगे, तो मुझे ही नहीं, सदन के अन्य बहुत से सदस्यों को भी प्रसन्नता होगी और जनता भी उस का स्वागत करेगी।

केवल इस बजट में नहीं, बल्कि हर साल के बजट में, यह देखने को मिलता है कि सरकार का प्रशासनिक व्यय बढ़ता जा रहा है। किसी हद तक तो यह होगा ही। बढ़ती हुई कीमतों और सरकार के बढ़ते हुए दायित्व की वजह से यह लाजिमी है। लेकिन जिस मात्रा में प्रशासनिक व्यय बढ़ता जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह हमारे देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। हमारे देश में जो फिनाशल डिसिप्लिन होनी चाहिए, उस के लिए भी वह अच्छा नहीं है।

बहुत दफा कहा जाता है कि हमारा देश संसार के उन देशों में से है, जहां टैक्स की मात्रा सब से अधिक है। यह कहां तक ठीक है, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन यह सत्य है कि हमारे देश की जनता की आर्थिक स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए लोगों को केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और लोकल एथारिटीज को जो टैक्स देने पड़ते हैं, सब मिला कर वह टैक्स बहुत भारी है। मैं समझता हूं कि आम जनता को टैक्स देने में कोई एतराज नहीं है—हो सकता है कि बड़े-बड़े लोग इस पर एतराज करें। इसका कारण यह है कि लोग जानते हैं कि हमारे विकास के लिए और देश की रक्षा के लिए सरकार को धन की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन जब वे महसूस करते हैं कि जो पैसा टैक्स के जरिये उन से प्राप्त किया जाता है, उसका ठीक से उपयोग नहीं होता है, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है, तो उन को जरूर अफसोस होता है।

[श्री वीरभद्र सिंह]

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के प्रशासनिक व्यय को घटाने की बड़ी भारी आवश्यकता है। पिछले साल सरकार ने कहा था कि वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के खर्च में सौ करोड़ रुपये की कमी करेगी। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह सौ करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित कटौती में से दरअसल कितना रुपया बचा पाई है। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि न केवल इस वर्ष बल्कि भविष्य में भी, हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जहां-जहां भी फिजूल-खर्ची हो, उस को दूर किया जाये।

इस साल बजट में प्रतिरक्षा के लिए लगभग 1800 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि देश की रक्षा करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है। उस के लिए जितना भी रुपया खर्च हो, वह हमें खर्च करना चाहिए, और खर्च करना पड़ेगा। मुझे यकीन है कि अगर इससे भी ज्यादा रुपया देश की रक्षा के लिए दरकार हो, तो यह सदन बड़ी खुशी से वह रुपया सरकार को देगा। लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि डिफेंस के लिए हम जो इतनी बड़ी धनराशि मन्जूर करते हैं, क्या उस में, अपनी क्षमता को किसी भी तरह कम किये बिना, हम किसी प्रकार की कटौती कर सकते हैं या नहीं, और क्या डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में भी किसी किस्म की फिजूलखर्ची है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के दूसरे महकमों की तरह डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में भी, सेनाओं में भी, फिजूलखर्ची को दूर करने की काफी गुंजाइश है।

आज भी हमारे देश में करोड़ों रुपयों के टैक्स एरियर्ज हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार उन को वसूल करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो कदम अभी तक उठाये गये हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। अगर सरकार टैक्स एरियर्ज को ठीक से वसूल करने के लिए कदम उठाये, अपने प्रशासनिक व्यय में कमी करे और फिजूलखर्ची को दूर करने की कोशिश करे, तो जो बहुत से नये टैक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स रखे गये हैं, उन को रखने की जरूरत न पड़ती।

जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने उस में अरबों रुपये लगाये हैं, और लगाने भी चाहिए। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं, जो समझते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर का हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में एक खास स्थान है और हमें उस को पूरा पूरा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ हम यह भी उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम ने पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो रुपया लगाया है उस से देश को कुछ फायदा होना चाहिए, और उस को मुनाफे के तौर पर कुछ न कुछ रुपया नेशनल एक्सचेकर को कान्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिए।

मैं मानता हूं कि पिछले एक दो साल में पब्लिक सैक्टर के परफार्मेन्स में कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है और उस के बहुत से कारखानों में घाटे के बजाये फायदा होने लगा है। लेकिन अगर हम सामूहिक रूप से लें, तो हम पायेंगे कि अभी तक उसमें घाटा है, और उस से जो फायदा होना चाहिए था, और जो आय राष्ट्रीय कोष को मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए, ताकि राष्ट्रीय हित के लिए हम इस बड़े सोर्स आफ इनकम को टैप कर सकें, और पब्लिक सैक्टर भी राष्ट्रीय की तरक्की के कामों में अपना योगदान दे सके।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने मंहगाई का जिक्र किया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि आज हमारे देश में कमर-तोड़ मंहगाई है, जिस की वजह से समाज के

तकरीबन हर वर्ग के लोग परेशान हैं, लोगों का जीना दूभर हो गया है और उनके लिए अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण करना मुश्किल हो गया है । हमें देखना होगा कि हम इस स्थिति का मुकाबला कैसे करें । हमें देखना चाहिए कि महंगाई का असली कारण क्या है । एक कारण तो यह है कि हमारे देश में उत्पादन की कमी रही है—कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी ।

महंगाई तथा एसेंशल कामोडिटीज की कमी का दूसरा कारण काला बाजारी, मुनाफाखोरी तथा जमाखोरी है । यह एक मैन-मेड प्राबलम है और इन्सान की कमजोरी और करतूतों की वजह से यह हालत हमारे देश में पैदा हुई है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो काला बाजार करने वाले लोग है, जो मुनाफाखोर और जमाखोर हैं, जो समाज-विरोधी काम करते हैं, देश में वर्तमान स्थिति को पैदा करने में उन का सब से बड़ा हाथ है । इस में सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है । इन तत्वों के खिलाफ उस को सख्ती के साथ जो कदम उठाने चाहिए थे, वे देश भर में नही उठाये गये है ।

यह ठीक है कि कहीं कहीं समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार है और कुछ हमारी अपनी जानकारी में भी है ऐसे तत्वों के खिलाफ कदम उठाये गए हैं, उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जेलों में डाला गया है और सजाएं उन को हुई हैं । लेकिन ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत कम है और ऐसे लोगों की संख्या जिन पर कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है अनगिनत हैं । जब तक सरकार इन के खिलाफ सख्ती से पेश नहीं आएगी तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा ।

दूसरी बात उत्पादन बढ़ाने की है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस का संबंध कृषि के साथ है । आज से 25-26 साल पहले, आजादी के पूर्व कहा जाता था कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है और आज आजादी के 25-26 साल बाद, चार-पांच वर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद, बावजूद इस के कि हम ने करोड़ों रुपया औद्योगीकरण के ऊपर खर्च किया है, आज भी हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान ही है और हमारे देश का जो भविष्य है वह कृषि पर ही निर्भर करता है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज जो हालत हमारे देश में है जिस की वजह से हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन नही बढ़ा है या कम बढ़ा है वह इस बात का सूचक है कि पिछले 25-26 सालों में निरन्तर कृषि की उपेक्षा की गई है । कृषि के ऊपर सरकार ने उतना ध्यान नही दिया और जो रुपया उसे इस के ऊपर खर्च करना चाहिए था वह खर्च नही किया । अगर किया होता तो आज यह स्थिति हमारे देश में नही आती। देश के अंदर दस मिलियन हैक्टर ऐसी भूमि है जिस पर सिंचाई की जा सकती है । मगर पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद इन आंकड़ों के मुताबिक केवल 4 मिलियन हैक्टर भूमि के ऊपर सिंचाई हो सकेगी । इस से आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा लें कृषि की क्या हालत आज है । जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखा है उस में भी कोई राहत इस बात के लिए नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि 235 करोड़ रुपया कृषि के लिए रखा है, मगर जो रुपया सिंचाई के लिए और बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए रखा गया है वह पिछले बजट से कम है । आज जब कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि बिजली ज्यादा पैदा हो और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था ज्यादा हो, ऐसी हालत में उस के लिए जो रुपया रखा गया है वह पिछले बजट से कम है तो कैसे कृषि की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मेरे

[श्री वीर भद्र सिंह]

सुझावों पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, इनकम टैक्स में 97 प्रतिशत से 77 प्रतिशत कर के 20 प्रतिशत जो उसे घटाया है उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री के साहसिक कदम की बहुत-बहुत सराहना करता हूं । यह एक बहुत ही ठोस कदम है । काला धन आखिर कैसे बनता है, इस को कभी सोचा नहीं गया । जितना अधिक आप टैक्स लगाएंगे जितनी अधिक सख्ती करेंगे उतना ही काला धन बढ़ेगा । जितनी उसमें आप छूट देंगे, जितना आप ईमानदारी से उन्हें रहने देंगे उतना ही काला धन कम होगा । तो काला धन कम करने की दिशा में यह जो कदम वित्त मंत्री जी ने उठाया है उस के लिए मैं उन को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं । उन्होंने एक छूट दो साल पहले दी थी कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर 25 हजार रुपये तक रिटर्न भरने पर कोई चेकिंग नहीं करेगा और नियम 143 के अंतर्गत फैसला कर देगा, उस से टैक्स बढ़ा है आप हिसाब लगा लें, दस हजार रुपये तक के रिटर्न भरनेवालों ने 25 हजार रुपये के रिटर्न दिए हैं इस डर से कि कहीं वह ज्यादा की कैटेगरी में चैकिंग करने पर न आ जाए । मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस छूट को बढ़ा कर 25 हजार से 50 हजार रुपये कर दीजिए । इस से आप की इनकम बढ़ेगी । लोग ईमानदारी से टैक्स देना पसंद करेंगे और यह एक सही पोजीशन होगी । काले धन को रोकने का सिर्फ एक यही इलाज है । इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट का जो इतना बड़ा बोझीला पौथा बना रखा है, उसे इतना जटिल बना रखा है उसके बजाय सीधा सादा दस पेज का एक सरल सा ऐक्ट बना दीजिए तो सारी समस्याएं हल हो जाएंगी और काला धन पैदा नहीं होगा । काले धन को निकालने का तरीका यही है ।

अब मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । हम को कुछ बुनियादी आर्थिक बातें लेनी पड़ेंगी । उत्पादन नहीं होता इसका कारण हमें ढूंढना पड़ेगा । मजदूरी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं, आज की हालत में आप मजदूर की मिनिमम वेज 300 रुपये या 400 रुपये कुछ भी कर दीजिए लेकिन आप का यह फारमूला बनाना पड़ेगा कि जितना काम उतना दाम । इस को आपको लाना पड़ेगा वरना उत्पादन होने वाला नहीं है । बहुत से आदमी जो काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, जिनकी बैठे हुए खाने की आदत है वही झगड़े फैलाते हैं और उन्हीं की वजह से सारा प्रोडक्शन रुकता है । इसलिए आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनख्वाह दीजिए, उन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा दीजिए लेकिन उनके अन्दर काम करने की प्रवृत्ति किसी तरह से आनी चाहिए । यह प्रवृत्ति हमें उन की बढ़ानी पड़ेगी । यह बुनियादी बात हमें लेनी पड़ेगी ।

इसी के साथ साथ शिक्षा की बात है । आज बेकारी है । आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मध्यम दर्जे के आदमी को एक लड़के को पढ़ाने के लिए 25 हजार रुपये उस के ऊपर पूरी पढ़ाई में खर्च करने पड़ते हैं । आर्थिक दृष्टि से अगर ब्याज इत्यादि लगा कर देखा जाय तो उस के 50 हजार रुपये खर्च होते हैं और उस को उस के बदले मिलता क्या है, वह आप के सामने है । दूसरी तरफ हमें बहुत से आदमियों की जरूरत है जिन की हमारे यहां कमी है । टैकनीशियंस नहीं हैं, खाती नहीं हैं, दर्जी नहीं हैं, माइनिंग इंजीनियर नहीं हैं और बहुत से टैक्नीकल आदमियों की जरूरत है, वह नहीं है । तो यह सब क्या है ? यह शिक्षा की एक बुनियादी कमी के कारण है । इसलिए उस चीज को आप बदलिए । आखिर कब बदलेंगे ? क्या हमेशा इस के ऊपर सोचते ही रहेंगे ? आप जैसे चुनाव करते हैं

तारीख निश्चित कर के इसी तरह से इस के बारे में भी निश्चय कीजिए। 'सारे देश के जो भी बुद्धिजीवी हैं उन की राय ले कर आप शिक्षा की प्रणाली को जितनी जल्दी बदल सकें उतनी जल्दी बदलिए और उस के अंदर अनुशासन के ऊपर नम्बर दीजिए। अनुशासन का चैप्टर रखिए ताकि आगे चल कर लडका अनुशासन में रहे। अनुशासन में नम्बर ज्यादा लाने वाले को नौकरी दीजिए, उस में उस को प्रैफरेंस दीजिए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर जो अनुशासन बिगुडता जा रहा है उस में सुधार हो।

अब मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हू। उत्तरी राजस्थान के काश्तकारो को एक बहुत बडी तकलीफ है। आप ने एक सेंट्रल तम्बाकू टैक्स लगा रखा है। खास कर के सीकर और झुझनू जिले में जो तम्बाकू बोयी जाती है उस से न जर्दा बनता है न बीडी बनती है न सिगरेट बनती है। वह फर्टिलाइजर के काम आता है। उस में मिर्च दुगुनी तिगुनी पैदा होती है। तिलहन चार गुना पैदा होता है। उसे बोने से उस जमीन में खाद नही देनी पड़ती है। इसलिए वे उस को बोते है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू। कि उन काश्तकारो के ऊपर आप टैक्स लगाना चाहते है तो सेलिंग टैक्स लगाइए। उस की बिक्री पर टैक्स लगाइए। आप काश्त पर टैक्स लगाते हैं और टैक्स की वसूली का आप का एक अजब तरीका है। 74 में जिस ने तम्बाकू बोयी है, आप का इस्पैक्टर अगर यह लिख देता है 1976 में कि इस काश्तकार ने 50 बीघे जमीन के अंदर तम्बाकू बोयी थी वह सही माना जायगा, उस को कोई मेट नही सकता। उस के लिए अगर उस ने 5 हजार रुपये टैक्स लगा दिए तो वह उस से वसूल होगा। कोई उस को रोक नही सकता। यह उन के साथ जुल्म है, अन्याय है। कम से कम आप इसकी वसूली की प्रणाली को तो बदलिए और जब वह खाद के काम आता है तो फर्टिलाइजर पर आप के कानून के मुताबिक कोई टैक्स नही है, इसलिए जो तम्बाकू फर्टिलाइजर के रूप में काम में आए उस पर कोई टैक्स नही लगना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप काश्त करने पर टैक्स न लगाइए, बिक्री पर लगाइए। इस के साथ साथ काश्तकार जो यह कह कर चलता है और बैंक में पैसे पहले जमा करा देता है उस की बात सही मानी जानी चाहिए और अगर उस में कोई गलती है तो इंस्पैक्टर को यह इजाजत हो कि वह रेवेन्यू एथारिटी के पास उस के ऊपर दावा करे और इस बात को साबित करे कि इसने ज्यादा काश्त की है।

आज हम सल्फर बहुत-सा इम्पोर्ट करते है। उसके पैसे बचाने के लिए पैट्रोल पर ड्यूटी और तरह तरह की समस्याए बढ रही है।

लेकिन सरकार उन कारखानों पर ध्यान नही दे रही है जिनमें हमारे यहा सारा खजाना भरा पडा है। राजस्थान में आयरन पायराइट का एशिया का सब से बडा खजाना है। संसद सदस्यो ने उसका मुआयना किया और रिपोर्ट दी कि इससे जो सल्फर बनेगा वह सस्ता पडेगा और इम्पोर्टेड सल्फर से कई गुना सस्ता होगा। लेकिन समझ में नही आता कि उस के बारे में क्यो नही सोचा जा रहा है।

15 hrs

कुछ तो आज तकलीफ है प्रोडक्शन नही है, और कुछ बनावटी तकलीफ है। उदाहरण के तौर पर आज डीजल ब्लैक में बेचा जा रहा है। मैं एक जगह की बात बताता हूं कि 12 महीने के आकडे देखे तो वहा पर कभी भी इतना डीजल नही आया जितना कि पहले महीने में आया। 72,000 लीटर डीजल आया जो कि पहले कभी नही आया और उस में से सिर्फ 12,000 लीटर कंट्रोल प्राइस से और 60,000 लीटर ब्लैक में बेचा गया। यह क्या है? आप की प्रणाली सही नही है। कर्मचारियो पर जितना आप छोड़ते है उतना ही ज्यादा ब्लैक होता है। ब्लैक कम होने का तरीका यही है कि आप दुकानो के लाइसेंस कैंसिल करने की योजना बनाएं। जिन लोगों

[श्री श्री किशन मोदी]

के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट हो, ऐसा महकमा बनाइये जहां सुविधाजनक शिकायतें सुनी जा सकें और उन के आधार पर दुकानों का लाइसेंस कैंसिल कीजिए। अगर राजस्थान में 10 दुकानों के लाइसेंस कैंसिल कर देंगे तो आप को ब्लैक मार्केट खत्म करने में आसानी होगी।

सीमेंट प्रति बोरी 10 रु० ज्यादा ब्लैक में मिलने के बाद उस की तौल कीजिये तो 25 परसेंट माल उस में कम होता है। बोरिया फटी हुई हैं, तौल कम है। और यह इसलिये होता है कि प्रोडयूसर्स कितना सीमेंट बोरियों में भरते हैं इसकी कोई चैकिंग नहीं है। एक तो पुराने बारदाने में जो आप ने सीमेंट भरने की इजाजत दे रखी है उस को बन्द कीजिये क्यों कि वह रद्दी से रद्दी बोरी में सीमेंट भरते हैं जिसका खमियाजा जनता को भोगना पड़ता है। इसलिए नये बारदाने में सीमेंट भरा जाय और साथ ही तौल भी उचित होना चाहिये। इस बारे में आपको सख्ती करनी पडेगी।

मिल मालिकों के दिमाग में आयी एक छोटी सी बात से राष्ट्र का कितना नुकसान होता है इस का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। पेपर के अन्दर फिलर में एक सोप स्टोन काम में आता है और उस फिलर में सस्ता पिनाइट इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्क पडता होगा तो एक लाख रु० का फर्क पडता होगा। लेकिन उस का असर यह है कि 10 साल के बाद में वह कागज अपने आप टूट जायगा। पनाडटमिक्स होने के बाद लाइब्रेरी में रखी किताबें 15 साल बाद अपने आप टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेंगी। इस बारे में सख्ती की जाये।

पूर्वी राजस्थान में एक भावना चल रही है कि एक बैंक जयपुर में खोल दिया जाय। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो राजस्थान ईमानदारी से आप की सहायता करता है उस की एक छोटी सी प्रार्थना नहीं मानी जाती है और आप उन को हिंसा पर उतारू न कीजिये, उन की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये कोटा में यूनिवर्सिटी और जयपुर में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच खुलवाने की कृपा कीजिये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हर वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी बजट सदन के सामने उपस्थित हुआ और एक लेखा जोखा की तरह हम उस की समीक्षा करते हैं। एक दल के सदस्य होने के नाते हम इस बजट का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन उन परिस्थितियों का सिंहावलोकन एक समीक्षात्मक दृष्टि से भी अपने सामने रखना होगा जिन के कारणों से हम कहां से कहां पहुंचे हैं। 25 वर्ष का समय एक बहुत बडा समय देश की जनता ने हम को दिया है और घूम फिर कर 25 वर्ष के बाद एक प्रश्न, जिस का सम्बन्ध हमारे जीवन से है, रोटी से है, गरिमा, प्रतिष्ठा से है, वह प्रश्न नहीं सुलझ पाया। स्वभाविक है कि दुख होता है योजनायें चार चार बनी, करोडों रुपये खर्च हुए लेकिन एक बडा फडामेंटल प्रिन्सिपल ह्यूमन सोसाइटी का यह है —मेकिंग मैन मोर प्रोडक्टिव, यह एम्प्लायमेंट के परिवेश में यह बात आती है कि क्या हमने अपने देशवासियों को काम दिया? क्या उन के हाथों को फावडे, हल और जमीन दी? क्या साधन दिये? जहां उत्पादन स्रोत है क्या उन को साधनों से मंडित किया? उन का उत्तर नकारात्मक होगा।

15 05 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the chair*]

योजनाओं का कोई अर्थ नहीं है जब उत्पादन करने वाली शक्ति हमारी ऊर्जा के साथ एक आकांक्षा के साथ खड़ी है, लेकिन उसे काम नहीं, साधन नहीं और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं। कैसे हम अपने साधनों को बटोर कर इस देश को आगे ले जा सकेंगे? एक चित्र हमारे सामने आर्थिक समीक्षा में वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया उस में स्वयं बड़ी निराशा की भावना का दर्शन होता है कि इतने दिनों के बाद इतना बड़ा देश जहां हम देखते हैं कि क्या चीज बढ़ी है, तो ऐसा लगता है

कि वस्तुओं का अभाव बढ़ा है, वस्तुओं का भाव बढ़ा है, मुनफाखोरी का प्रभाव बढ़ा है, काले धन का महत्व बढ़ा है, अभाव के संदर्भ में मिलावट का महत्व बढ़ा है और एक दिन में 70,000 बच्चे जन्म पायें ऐसा पौरुष बढ़ा है। यह बहुत बढ़ा है। अगर इस बढ़ने का समन्वय देश बढ़ा है तो ठीक है। लेकिन देश पीछे हटा है, बढ़ा नहीं है।

आर्थिक समीक्षा को अगर सामने न रखा जाए तो यह जो तलपट है यह अच्छी तरह से समक्ष मे नहीं आता। वित्त मंत्री जी आर्थिक समीक्षा में कहते हैं, तेजी से बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने सब से महत्व का संकट बताया है, खेती मे पैदावार मे कमी को इस का प्रमुख कारण माना है। आ गये खेती पर, मतलब रोटी पर, कपड़ा आदि पर आ गये। पिछले वर्ष वित्त मंत्री ने विश्वास प्रकट किया था कि कीमतों को नियंत्रित रखा जा सकेगा, और यह भी कहा गया था कि रबी की फसल पहले से अच्छी होगी। यानी अच्छी होगी। उसके बाद वित्त मंत्री ने आशा प्रकट की थी कि औद्योगिक विकास, औद्योगिक उत्पादन मे गतिरोध दूर हो जाएगा। अगर खेती की उपज आशानुकूल हो। प्रश्न चिन्ह/मेरी दृष्टि मे क्वेश्चन मार्क/इस्पात और कोयले का उत्पादन आशानुकूल हो / कवेश्चन मार्क/बिजली और परिवहन व्यवस्था मे कोई रुकावट न पैदा हो। जैसी कि रुकावट पैदा हो गई। इन सब शर्तों की पूर्ति होने पर उन की आशा पूरी होगी। हम जब प्लान करते तो प्रकृति की तरफ भी देखना चाहिये वर्षा हो सकती है, नहीं भी हो सकती है। कम ज्यादा हो सकती है। उसका प्रावधान हो सकता है।

कोयले की कमी/बहुत दिन पहले सुनते थे कि कोयला इतना अधिक है कि उस के भंडार भरे पड़े हैं और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में कल्पना की गई थी कि 100 मिलियन टन कोयला हमारे यहां होगा। बाणरीज काम करेंगी, वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो बहुत बड़ा फंड दिया था, उस का इस्तेमाल होगा, सारी चीजें मिकेनाइज्ड हो जायेंगी पता नहीं कोयला कहाँ चला गया ? अगर कोयला कहीं नहीं चला गया, तो बेगन्स न मालूम कहाँ चले गये ? और अगर बेगन्स कहीं नहीं चले गये, तो ललित नारायण मिश्र जी कहाँ चले गये ? कहीं समन्वय नहीं दीखता है। अगर कोई चीज है भी, तो उस को ले जाने का साधन नहीं है। इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारी सम्पूर्ण अर्थ-व्यवस्था मे परफेक्शन नहीं है। उस में अनुशासन नहीं है, डिसिप्लिन नहीं है ?

काले धन की बात आई। एक पैरेलल एकेनामी की संज्ञा उसे दी गई। वांचू कमेटी ने अपनी एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है और उस में उन्होंने यह चिंता प्रकट की है। मेरे पास वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, पर मुझे आप की घंटी का डर है। पृष्ठ 5–6 पर उन्होंने एक विशद चित्र पेश किया है और कहा है कि जब तक यह सस्ती, चीप मनी, बगैर मेहनत के जो कमाई जाती है और जो फौरन एक्सचेंज की शक्ल में बाहर जाती है, जो स्मगलिंग में जाती है और जो पूर्ति और सप्लाई, डिमान्ड और सप्लाई के बीच में बेकुअम को एक्सप्लायट करती है और जो लक्सजरी लिविंग की तरफ हमारे समाज को ले जाती है और जिस का अन्ततोगत्वा एक कामनमेन शिकार होता है रहेगी, तब तक आर्थिक-व्यवस्था मे सुधार नहीं हो सकता। कभी कभी डी-मोनेटाइजेशन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस को कर दो। 100 रुपये का भाव घटते घटते कहां पहुंच गया, जैसा कि कल एक प्रश्न भी उठा था कि उस पर से तो अब सत्यमेव जयते भी हटा दिया गया है। आज एक रुपये का भाव 36 पैसे रह गया है। अगर इस तरह से इन्फलेशन बढ़ता गया और अब जो 10 हजार करोड़ करेन्सी हो गई है, वह बढ़ती गई, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस का भाव 20 पैसे ही रह जाएगा। पहले तो हम जाते थे, तो एक रुपये मे बोरा भर कर सामान ले आते थे लेकिन अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो बोरा भर कर नोट ले जाएंगे और जेब भर कर चीज लाएंगे। इन्फलेशन का तो यही मतलब होता है और

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

दूसरे देशों के उदाहरणों से हम को सीखना चाहिए, जैसा कि चाइना में हुआ था। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि हम को एक टोटेलिटी कनसेंट्रेट करना चाहिए। हमारी मशीनरी बड़ी प्रतिभावान है बड़ी अच्छी है लेकिन वह दिल्ली में ही बैठी हुई है और दिल्ली में बैठ कर ही बजट बनाया जाता है। इस में हम को कामन मेन का पार्टीशिपेशन लेना चाहिए उन का सम्बन्ध जोड़ना चाहिए और जो उत्पादन-कर्ता है, जो खेती करने वाला है, उस का सहयोग लेना चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन में बाइलोजिकल और मिकेनीकल, ये दो प्रोसेस हैं और उद्योग का 80 परसेंट चाहे वह जूट हो या काटन इनका बना हुआ माल किस सेक्टर से आता है? यह सब खेती के सेक्टर से ही आता है लेकिन उस में यह प्लाऊ-बेक नहीं होता है। आप का जी०एम०टी० 30 हजार करोड़ का हो गया लेकिन जिस प्रोपोर्शन में हम को रुपया एग्रीकल्चर एकेनामी में एग्रीरेरियन एकेनामी में उस को प्लाऊ बेक करना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ है। आप ने 20 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा उस में प्लाऊ बेक नहीं किया है। मैं कोट नहीं करना चाहता हूं और न करूंगा लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सारे काम बन्द कर दिये जाने चाहिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में और हमें एक विषय पर ही कन्सेंट्रेट करना चाहिए और उस सेक्टर में पैसा लगाना चाहिए जिस का नाम है खेती का सेक्टर। आप के खेती के क्षेत्र में तमाम नौजवान काम पर लग जायेंगे और उसके लिए जो सब से पहला उपकरण है वह है पानी। 3600 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी प्रकृति हम को देती है। वर्ल्ड बैंक की चाहे जैसी रिपोर्ट आ जाए और वह हमारे स्वाभिमान को चाहे जो चोट लगावे, लेकिन प्रकृति हमारे पक्ष में है और वह हम को इतना ज्यादा पानी देती है लेकिन हम सिर्फ 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी ही सिंचाई के काम में लाते हैं और बाकी पानी हमारा नदियों में बह कर चला जाता है। आज नदियों के पानी पर एक प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेश में विवाद पड़ा हुआ है। यह कोई सोवरेन्टी है? यह कोई सार्वभौमिक सत्ता के लिए शोभा की बात है। एक प्रदेश दूसरे प्रदेश से नदियों में बहने वाले पानी के लिए, जो कि प्रकृति ने हमें दिया है, झगड़ा करे, यह ठीक नहीं है। कोई निर्णय होता नहीं है और वह पानी समुन्दर में बेकार चला जाता है।

पानी के बाद नम्बर आता है खाद का और उस के बाद ज्ञान और टैक्नोलाजी ये सब चीजें आती हैं और इनकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और तभी हम "मेक दि मैन मोर प्रोडक्टिव" वाली बात को पूरा कर सकेंगे और लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा चाहे उस काम के अनुपात में उसको पैसा कम मिले लेकिन जो आदमी खाता-पीता है चीजों का कन्जम्प्शन करता है उस को किसी न किसी अनुपात में वह अदा कर देता है। आज क्या है कि लोग बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। जो नौजवान काम करने के लायक हैं, उन के हाथ खाली हैं। उनके हाथ हम मिट्टी से गीले देखना चाहते हैं। आज लोगों के पास खेती है लेकिन खेती करने के साधन नहीं हैं पानी नहीं है। पानी क्यों नहीं है? पानी इसलिए नहीं है कि हम बांध नहीं बना सके। अगर हम दो दो लाख तीन लाख रुपये में बांध बांध सकते या टैक्स से खेती करते, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन करते तो गांवों में सिंचाई का प्रबंध हो सकता था लेकिन हम ने बड़े बड़े जोगेटिक प्लान तैयार किये हैं और आज उन का क्या होता है। आप देखते हैं गर्मी आ गई। भाखड़ा नागल डाम का बड़ा भारी नाम सुना जाता है। मालूम पड़ता है कि वहां से बिजली नहीं आ रही है, वहां से बिजली की सप्लाई कम हो रही है। कभी डेम भर जाता है और कभी नहीं भरता है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सरकार का एपेलोजीटिक एटीट्यूड है, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप ने दो मिलियन अनाज रूस से मंगा लिया तो उस की जयजयकार होने लगी और अगर पी०एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज आ गया, तो उस की

जयजयकार होने लगी । हल्की सी रोटी अमेरिका से गेहूं आने पर लोग खाने लगे, तो वह अपमान नहीं करेंगे तो क्या करेंगे । स्वावलंबन का अर्थ क्या है ? स्वावलम्बन की परिभाषा यह है कि हम खाने का इन्तजाम पहले करें, हम शिक्षा, कपडे और मकान आदि का भी इन्तजाम करे । हम यह चाहते है कि जितने भी अनप्रोडक्टिव और डेवलपमेंट्स के काम है, उन को स्थगित कर दे और एकाग्रता और जागरूकता के साथ खेती पर कनसेंट्रेट करे । कृषि के क्षेत्र मे हम को प्रवेश करना पडेगा क्योंकि आप के 100 मे से 72 आदमी गावो मे रहते है और 40 करोड एकड़ धरती जो आप के पास है, उस मे केवल 23 प्रतिशत मे ही सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध है । इस सम्बन्ध मे मै मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र का नाम लू, जहा से पीठाधीश जी आप आते है, तो गलत नही होगा । वहां पर 8 या 7 परसेंट सिचाई के साधन है और हरियाणा, पंजाब या आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे सिचाई का अनुपात ज्यादा है लेकिन सम्पूर्ण अनुपात जो है वह 23 प्रतिशत है । हर वर्ष हमारे यहा अनाज की कमी का 10 से 15 परसेन्ट का रेज है और हम जानते है कि फसल की एक साइकिल होती है । तीन साल लगातार फसल अच्छी ही जाती है क्योंकि वर्षा अच्छी होती है और फिर दो साल फसल अच्छी नही होती है क्योंकि वर्षा अच्छी नही होती है । हम को यह मालूम है और हमारे पत्रो मे लिखा हुआ है कि किस दिन पानी बरसेगा । यह हम को पता है और प्रकृति ने बहुत सुन्दर चीज दी है और हमे पता चल जाता है कि किस दिन हमारे यहा वर्षा होगी । दुनिया मे कही नही यह पता होगा कि 8 जून को अरबियन सगार से मानसून उठेगा और महाराष्ट्र मे वर्षा होगी । यह सब हमारे पत्रो मे लिखा हुआ है कि कब वर्षा होगी । कम हो या ज्यादा, यह दूसरी बात है । हम को यह सब पता है कि वर्षाकाल कब शुरू होगा, शीतकाल कब होगा और ग्रीष्मकाल कब होगा । यह सब कुछ प्रकृति ने हमे दिया है लेकिन न मालूम हमारी योजनाओ का श्रीगणेश कुछ ऐसा हुआ है कि टेक-आफ करते करते हमारे पंडित जी चले गये और वे आज हमारे बीच मे नही है, लेकिन वह टेक-आफ अभी तक पूरा नही हुआ है । वह पूरा भी होगा या नही, कहा नही जा सकता । मैं अभी एक कारटून देख रहा था कि बोइंग हवाई जहाज पर धर साहब बैठे हुये है । और टेक-आफ नही हो सकता है क्योंकि पेट्रोल नही है । तो आज हम क्या देखते है कि हमारा देश 25 वर्ष मे कहा से कहा आ गया । आज हम अपने क्षेत्र मे जाते है और लोगो से कहते है कि पहले हमारे देश मे सूई भी नही बनती थी, लेकिन आज हम इलैक्ट्रिक मशीन बनाने लगे है, इंजिन बनाने लगे है, तो वह कहते है कि आप लोग क्या कहते हो । हमारे घर में चावल नही मिलते है, ऐसन बात बोलत है । हम को चावल खाने को नही मिलता है । आप झाखड़ा नागल की बात करते हो, आप हमारे यहां तन्दूला—तन्दूला एक छोटेसे नाले को कहते है—को बधवा दो । अब जो यह बडी बडी बात कही जाती है उन को किसान नही सुनता है । आज देहात के लोगो मे बडी चेतना आ गई है ।

हम को अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को एक तो सगठित करना चाहिये और दूसरे ब्लैक मनी का कोई न कोई इतजाम होना चाहिये । वाचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है । सोना, चादी, हीरे, डायमड्ज जो स्मगल होते है उससे हमे बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है । फारेन एक्सचेंज बाहर जा रही है । इस तरफ आपको खास ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इस बजट मे कुछ अच्छी बाते भी है । पिछले वर्ष रेवेन्यू रसीट्स 5102 थी और आज 5641 हो गई है । पांच सौ करोड़ की बढ़ गई है । इसके लिए आप और रेवेन्यू बोर्ड धन्यवाद और साधुवाद के पात्र है । बडी मेहनत और जागरूकता से आप ने काम किया है ।

अन्त में मै कुछ सुझाव दे कर समाप्त करता हू । खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पहला

[श्री रामसहाय पांडे]

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि नदियों के पानी के जो झगड़े हैं उन को इस सदन को निपटाना चाहिये। सदन को इनको निपटाने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। देश भर में जितने नदियों के पानी के झगड़े हैं, चाहे वे कहीं भी हों, गुजरात मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र के हों या किसी के भी हों उनका निपटारा करने का इस सदन को अधिकार होना चाहिये और इस सदन को उनका निपटारा कर देना चाहिये।

खेती के क्षेत्र में जिन किसानों की आमदनी दस हजार के ऊपर है उनके ऊपर इनकम टैक्स जरूर लगना चाहिये, एग्रिकलचरल इनकम टैक्स उन के ऊपर जरूर लगना चाहिये।

मध्य प्रदेश तथा दूसरी जगह पिट हैड्ज पर जहां कोयला पड़ा है और विपुल मात्रा में पड़ा है वहां पावर स्टेशन आप दे दें तो हम नेबरिंग स्टेट्स को सप्लाई कर सकते हैं, पिट हैड्ज पर उसकी कास्ट कम आएगी। तब कोयला कैरी करने के लिए बैगंज के प्रश्न का भी समाधान हो जाएगा। सस्ती पावर हम नेबरिंग स्टेट्स को दे सकेंगे।

एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स जरूर लगना चाहिये। ब्याह, शादियों आदि में जो बेतहाशा खर्च किया जाता है उस में आप कुछ छूटों के साथ एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स जरूर लगाएं। नई बिल्डिंग्ज और फ्लैट्स के रेट पर पच्चीस परसेंट इनकम टैक्स आप लगाएं। ज्यूलरी, डायमंड्स आदि या जहां कहीं भी हो एक हजार से ज्यादा अगर कहीं पेमेंट होता है तो वह चैक की मार्फत होना चाहिये ताकि पता चल सके कि पचास हजार या एक लाख की ज्यूलरी किस ने खरीदी है और कहां से उसके पास इतना रुपया आया है।

हमारी सावरेनटी, स्वाधीनता, प्रतिष्ठा, गरिमा एक प्रश्न पर आधारित है और उसका नाम है रोटी और उस ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : जो बजट प्रोपोजल्स है उनका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। उसका एक कारण है हर साल जब भी बजट का समय आता है तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता एक सोमनाथ का मंदिर है और यह मुहम्मद गजनवी उस पर हमला किये जा रहे हैं। एकतरफा हमला होता जाता है। जैसी खराब हालत आज है ऐसी खराब हालत शायद हिन्दुस्तान की पहले कभी नहीं हुई है।

यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा के चुनाव में सत्तारूढ दल को बहुमत मिला है। इसका हमें दुख नहीं है। हमें खुशी है इसकी। उसके लिए लोगों ने मेहनत की है। लेकिन उसके एवज में लोगों को मिला क्या है? पांडे जी ने भी कहा है और मैं भी कहता हूं कि हम जब गरीब जनता के पास जाते हैं इलेक्शन के दौरान में तो एक ही सवाल हम से किया जाता है और वह यह कि आखिर रोटी का हल क्या हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए मेरे दिल में बहुत इज्जत है। वह बार बार लोगों को कहती हैं कि उनको हौसला रखना चाहिये। बैटर डेज आर एप्रोचिंग। रात्रि की कालिमा खत्म होगी और नया सबेरा आयगा। लोग पूछते हैं कि कितना हौसला रखना चाहिये। हौसले की लोगों में, देश में कमी नहीं है। कष्ट सहने की शक्ति भी देश की जनता में है। लेकिन कब तक और कहां तक? मुश्किल यह है कि रोटी आटे की बनती है हौसले की नहीं। जो लोग आटा मांगते हैं उनको गोलियां बदले में मिलती हैं।

चीजों के दाम एक साल में बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं। आंकड़े देकर मैं सदन का समय नष्ट करना नहीं चाहता हूं। 25 परसेंट से ले कर 65 परसेंट तक चीजों के दाम एक साल में बढ़े हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कीमतों को स्टेबेलाइज करने

की हम कोशिश कर रहे है । मै उनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । आप स्टेबेलाइज कौन सी प्राइसिस को करना चाहते हैं. 1971 की प्राइसिस को 1972 की प्राइसिस को या 1973 की प्राइसिस को । हर चीज के दाम बेतहाशा बढ़ते जाए और उसके बाद स्टेबेलाइज करने की बात की जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत होगा । आज से तीन चार साल पहले जो दाम थे उन पर दामो को अगर स्टेबेलाइज किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि लोगो को कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी, वर्ना नही ।

बेकारी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है देश मे । जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेजिज मे रजिस्टर्ड बेकार है अकेले उनकी तादाद दो करोड़ है । कहा यह गया था कि पच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में बड़े-बड़े कारखाने लगने के बाद बेकारी दूर हो जायगी भुखमरी नही रहेगी । लेकिन बेकारी और भुखमरी बढती ही जा रही है और जो अमीर है वे अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और जो गरीब है वे और ज्यादा गरीब होते जा रहे है । आप देखे कि आज 26 साल के बाद एक तरफ वे कारखानेदार है जो जहां एक के मालिक थे वे आज 27 के मालिक हो गए है, जो करोड़पति थे, वे अरबपति बन गए हैं, जो अरबपति थे वे खरबपति हो गए है । दूसरी तरफ जो मामूली मकान मे रहता था वह बेचारा झोंपड़ी में रहने लग गया है, जो झोंपड़ी मे रहता था वह फुटपाथ पर सोने लग गया है और जो फुट पाथ पर सोता था वह बिना कफन के मरघट की तरफ जाने लगा है । ये दो चित्र है हमारी इकोनोमी के । एक तरफ धन की कमी—कमी नही । ऐश आराम की कमी नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ परेशानिया ही परेशानियां हैं, लोगों को अपने बाल बच्चों को खिलाने की फिक्र दिन रात लगी रहती है ।

भारतीयों ने जरूर होली मनाई होगी इस बार । बाल बच्चो के लिए कपड़े भी बनवाए होंगे । बीबी के लिए साड़ी भी ली होगी । मुसलमानों ने ईद भी मना ली होगी । लेकिन मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि उसके बाद छः महीने तक वे छाती पीटेंगें, मातम मनाएगे. और तब जा कर उनका बजट पूरा होगा । मध्यम वर्ग के सरकारी कर्मचारी पहली तारीख को तनख्वाह पाने के बाद, एल० डी० सी०, यू० डी० सी० अगर बड़ईमानदारी से काम करता है, मकान का किराया, दूकान का हिसाब बराबर करने के बाद जब घर पहुंचता है तो देवी जी पूछेगी, पति देव आप को तनख्वाह तो मिल गई है आप हमारे लिए क्या लाए है तो वह उसका हाथ पकड़ कर यही कहेगा कि तुम्हारे लिए मेरे पास प्यार और मुहब्बत के सिवा कुछ नही बचा है । रुपया पैसा हिसाब करके सब बराबर करके आ गया हूं । भगवान का धन्यवाद है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को और हिन्दुस्तान के निवासियों को उधार मिल जाता है । सरकार को धन कर्जे के रूप मे मिल जाता है अमरीका से या कही और से और लोगो को बनियों से । वर्ना जीना मुश्किल हो जाए ।

26 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम लोगों को कह नही सकते कि देश मे संकट नही है । हम तुम्हे खिला नही सकते इन्द्र देव नाराज है, वर्षा नही हुई है, मैं समझता हूं कि ये सब लेम एक्सक्यूजिज है जो जनता सुनने के लिए तैयार नही है । मै कानपुर से आता हू । गुजरात मे जो कुछ हुआ है और हो रहा है उसको हम देख रहे है । हिंसा को मैं सपोर्ट नही करता हूं । लेकिन बेकारी और भूखमरी से तंग आ कर लोग और क्या कर सकते है । खुदकशी तो वे कर नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि हर आदमी के वंश की बात नही है । सिंहासन की

[श्री एम० एस० बनर्जी]

पटरी को तो उलट ही सकते है। इन चीजों की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

यह कहा गया है कि मजदूर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। लोगो की हड़ताल है। कभी कोई और हड़ताल पर जाता है। इस कारण से उत्पादन मे कमी हो रही है। फर्टिलाइजर मे उत्पादन की कमी के बारे मे यह न्यूज छपी है :

"Meanwhile, as an immediate measure, the State Government has asked all fertiliser plants in UP to close down their factories"

उन मे तो हड़ताल नही थी। आज इस देश मे कोयला है, और वैगन्ज भी है, लेकिन दोनो का मेल नही है। आखिर कोयला कहा गया है ? क्या वह फिर जमीन के अन्दर चला गया है ? अगर लोगों के चरित्र मे इसी तरह गिरावट रही, तो देश का उत्थान नही होगा।

आगे कहा गया है

Other big industries in the State may also have to face closure, depending on the coal position, the press note said."

यह प्रेस नोट उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से निकाला गया है। सब आर्डिनेस फैक्टरीज, जहा जगी सामान बनता है, टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज और फर्टलाइजर के कारखाने बन्द हो जायेंगे। अगर उस के कारण लेबर नर्वस हो, और मजदूर कहे कि उन कारखानो को खोला जाये, तो क्या उन पर भी गोली चलाई जायेगी ?

इस स्थिति के लिए किस की जिम्मेदारी है ? क्या माइनिंग और स्टील डिपार्टमेंट के सैक्रेटरीज की भी कोई जवाबदेही है या नही ? मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर और माइनिंग मिनिस्टर के बीच कान्फरेंसिज हुई है। लेकिन उन का नतीजा क्या हुआ ? आज भी पोजीशन यह है कि लोगों को कोयला नही मिल रहा है।

आज देश मे गेहू है, शक्कर है, सब कुछ है। अगर आप की जेब मे पैसा हो, अगर आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर सकते हो, तो आप जितना भी चाहे, उतना गेहू, चावल या शक्कर ले सकते है। लेकिन आम जनता को उचित दामों पर ये चीजे नही मिलती है। आज हर एक चीज लेने के लिए लाइन लगानी पड़ती है। मैं मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूगा कि वह एक बार जा कर किसी लाइन मे खड़े होकर देखे कि लोगो को किन मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है। लोग सुबह ही अपने चार पाच बच्चो को अलग-अलग लाइनो मे खड़ा कर देते है। अब तो लोग मजाक मे कहते है कि अच्छा हुआ कि हम ने फैमिली प्लानिंग नही किया, वर्ना हम अलग अलग लाइनो मे खड़े हो कर सब चीजे कैसे ले सकते थे, अगर हम ने दो बच्चे पैदा करने की गल्ती की होती, तो कैरोसीन आयल, चावल, दाल, चीनी और डालडा वगैरह के लिए लाइन मे कौन खड़ा होता। अब बच्चो को यह काम मिल गया कि वे मुख्तलिफ लाइनो मे खड़े हो जाये। इस के बावजूद यह आशा नही होती है कि सामान मिल जायेगा। अगर इस बारे मे उचित कार्यवाही न की गई तो जो वाकया गुजरात मे हुआ है, वह हर जगह होने वाला है। सरकार उसको रोक नही सकती है।

पार्लियामेंट मे दामो के बढ़ने के बारे मे कई बार बहस की गई है। लेकिन हम जितनी बहस करते है, उतने ही दाम और बढ़ जाते है। अगर हम ट्रेन एक्सिडेंट्स के बारे मे बहस करते है, तो ट्रेन एक्सिडेंट्स ज्यादा बढ़ जाते है। इसलिए अब लोग कहते है कि पार्लियामेंट मे ऐसे प्रश्नो पर बहस न की जाये। पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी पर से लोगो का विश्वास

उठता चला जा रहा है, जो देश के लिए घातक है। इस के बारे में कुछ न कुछ किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने जो सजेशन्सज दिये हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। अगर हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहते हैं, तो फौरन कहा जाता है कि आप लोग डागमेटिक हैं, आप फिलहाल नेशनलाइजेशन की बात न करें। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने साबित किया है कि मिक्स्ड इकानोमी भी सही ढंग से नहीं चल रही है। आज देश की प्रधान मंत्री चौराहे पर खड़ी हैं और सोच रही हैं कि किधर जायें। अगर उन को समाजवाद की तरफ जाना है, तो वह उधर जायें, लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि बिड़ला टाटा भी पनपें और समाजवाद की बात भी होती रहे।

हमें खुशी है कि एग्जेम्प्शन लिमिट को पांच हजार रुपये से बढ़ा कर छः हजार रुपये कर दिया गया है। लेकिन सरकार किस को एग्जम्प्ट करने जा रही है? आज की तनख्वाहों को देखते हुए अगर दस या बारह हजार रुपए तक की एग्जेम्प्शन दी गई होती, तो कम से कम मिडल क्लास इम्प्लाईज को कुछ राहत मिलती। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि एग्जेम्प्शन लिमिट को कम से कम बारह हजार रुपये किया जाये और अगर सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती है, तो दस हजार रुपये किया जाये।

इसी तरह पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत में, जो वृद्धि की गई है, उस को वापिस लिया जाये। दूसरी आवश्यक चीजों पर जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उन को भी वापिस किया जायें। हम ने कहा था कि थर्ड क्लास के किराये में वृद्धि न की जाये। लेकिन श्री मिश्र ने हमारी बात को नहीं माना। पोस्ट कार्ड वगैरह जिन चीजों पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, आखिरकार उसका बोझ कन्ज्यूमर्स पर पड़ रहा है। आज गरीब आदमी बेचारा किसी तरह अपना तन ढांपे हुए है। श्री मिश्र उस की शर्ट ले लें और श्री चह्वाण उस के पायजामे को ले लें—क्या उस को बिल्कुल नंगा ही करके छोड़ना है? टैक्स पर टैक्स लग रहे हैं।

पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि पैट्रोल और तेल की कीमतें बढ़ना सारे विश्व का सवाल है। लेकिन क्या तनख्वाह के बारे में विश्व को देखा जाता है? विश्व के दूसरे देशों में पर-कैपिटा इनकम क्या है? कहा जाता है कि यह न कहा जाय, हिन्दुस्तान आप का है, गरीबी आप की है।

जहां तक विषमता, डिसपैरिटी का सवाल है, आज हालत यह है कि एक एनस्थोरेस एम्पलाई की मिनिमम वेज 390 रुपये है, एच० ई० एल० और बी० एच० ई० एल० के एम्प्लाई की 296 रुपये है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाईज की, जिन की संख्या देश में सब से अधिक—अठाईस लाख है, 196 रुपये है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों से कहा जाता है कि आप की डिपार्टमेंटल अंडरटेकिंग है इस लिए आप को बोनस नहीं मिलेगा। क्या वे लोग पैदाइश से डिपार्टमेंटल अंडरटेकिंग में हैं? सरकार को एक नेशनल मिनिमम वेज निर्धारित करनी चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इम्पलाईज पूरे देश में आन्दोलन करने जा रहे हैं। हम उन को रोक सकते हैं लेकिन उन को कुछ मिले तो। उन के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है।

डिपार्टमेंटल अंडरटेकिंग्ज के एम्पलाईज, चाहे वे क्लास वन, टू, थ्री या फ़ोर के हों, और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में कितना फ़र्क है, मैं उस की एक मिसाल

[श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी]

आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मेरे एक रिश्तेदार, क्लास वन आफ़िसर, रेलवे से डेपूटेशन पर इंडियन आयल में गये हुए थे चार साल के बाद वह प्रोमोशन पा कर वापिस आए। लेकिन उस के बावजूद उन के वेतन में 900 रुपये का फ़र्क हो गया। जब वह पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में थे, तो उन को 900 रुपये ज्यादा मिलते थे, जो रेलवे में आने के बाद ख़त्म हो गये। मेरा निवेदन है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग और डिपार्टमेंटल अंडरटेकिंग में यह जो विषमता है, उस को ख़त्म किया जाये।

जहां तक फूटग्रेन्ज का सम्बन्ध है, हम जानते हैं कि इस देश के नगर-सेठों और नौकरशाहो ने आपस में एक साजिश कर रखी है। लोग हम से पूछते हैं कि यह सही है कि ज़खीराबाजी और चोर-बाजारी हो रही है, लेकिन क्या सरकार को लकवा मार गया है; उस ने अभी तक किसी को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया है। चुनाव से पहले यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि ऐसे लोगों के ख़िलाफ़ सख्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी इस आशय का भाषण दिया था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलाई गई है और हमारे लोगों को डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार किया गया है, लेकिन क्या उन धन्नासेठों में से भी किसी को पकड़ा गया है, जिन्होंने चोर-बाजारी और ज़खीराबाजी कर के ग़रीबों के बच्चों के कफ़न का इन्तजाम किया है।

आज दीवार पर जो लिखा हुआ है, सरकार उस को देखे। हमारी जिन्दगी तो खत्म हो चुकी है। लेकिन हम लोगों को आने वाले बच्चों की मुस्कराहट के लिए, अपने देश के मख़मलकवल के लिए, कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा। लोगों ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से बहुत कुछ आशा की थी, और वे आज भी उन से आशा करते हैं। लेकिन उन को चाहिए कि वह सरमायापरस्ती को छोड़ दें। जब तक वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगी, तब तक समाजवाद की बात करना बेकार होगा।

मैं इस बजट का विरोध करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री चह्वाण बतायें कि क्या टैक्सेशन करने के बजाये फ़िजूलखर्ची कम नहीं हो सकती थी। कहा जाता है कि टाइटन योर बेल्ट। जब कोई कमर हो, तभी बेल्ट पहनें—बेल्ट को टाइटन करने का सवाल ही कहां पैदा होता है। मुझे एक कहानी याद आ गई है। एक साहब का तौलिया खो गया, जिस के दाम पचास पैसे थे। उन्होंने सोचा कि दस मर्तबा शेव नहीं करेंगे, तो वह पैसा बच जायेगा। शेव न करने पर उन की दाढ़ी थोड़ी थोड़ी बढ़ गई। एक दिन जब वह गंगा में स्नान करने के लिए गये, तो एक आदमी की बहुत लम्बी दाढ़ी देखी। उन्होंने डरते डरते उस आदमी से पूछा कि क्या आप का दोशाला खो गया है, जो आप शेव नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं दोबारा निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय हमारे सुझावों पर विचार करें।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakimpur): While participating in the Budget debate, I welcome the Budget proposals and appreciate the sincere efforts made by the hon. Finance Minister to present of balanced Budget. The budget for the year 1974-75 has great significance, because it is the first year of the Fifth Plan. Therefore, the main objective of the Budget is to mobilise resources. We require resources for growth. But growth alone is not sufficient; it shall have to be followed by social justice, because we live in a democratic set-up. Democracy is not the patteran of Government; it is a way of life Therefore, the taxation proposals and the revenue collections should be consistent with the democratic set-up. Sir, I have no time to analyse the facts. But, I should say that this Budget has tendency for growth followed by social justice. The main draw-back of last year's Budget was, deficit financing was resorted to the extent of Rs. 650 crores. It is common knowledge that when there is deficit financing, there is in-

flation. There should be limit to deficit financing. But, the Finance Minister has no choice. He has to choose between two things. Either, he has to provide finance for non-productive projects, or leave out those things without Budget provision. These non-productive things are —I would like to enumerate a few— firstly, the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which requires Rs. 236 crores, for national calamities, Rs. 220 crores and food subsidies Rs. 121 crores. These three items alone account for Rs. 577 crores. There are many other items. But, I do not want to go into those details. For such things, money has to be found. But, wherefrom? Surely by taxation. We know that in our country, national calamities take place almost every year. We need money for relief work, and therefore, there should be some provision for such items. Rather, I would say there should be more provision and there should be more money allocated in this Budget for such items. I would like to suggest that there should be a revolving fund for national calamities like floods, famines etc.

I am rather disappointed to find that the provision for Education and Culture is not substantial. There should have been more allocation in the Budget for this, because, this helps in nation-building

Sir, the Econmic Survey has numerated that there are six major factors which are responsible for the unsatisfactory growth in the field of agriculture, industry and so on and so forth. One of these is "the low level of industrial investment." In this context, I support the proposed reduction in the income tax rates in the higher slabs of income, from 97.75%to 77%.

SHRI B. V. NAYAK: Provided there is capital formation.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: This will have psychological effect. If a person is allowed to enjoy the fruits of his earning, he will surely invest more amount for increasing production and more investment will be there. This is a natural expectation. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister is quite justified in reducing the rate, in the higher slabs of income from 27.75% to 77%. We hope that it will yield better results. However, if our expectation is belied, drastic action can be taken in future years. There is no bar on it. Let us try this experiment this year. In this context, the rising of the exemption limit in respect of personal income tax from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 is also welcome. But, I would suggest, that in keeping with the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, this should be raised to Rs. 7500.

Sir, it has been mentioned that the proposed direct taxes are expected to yield Rs. 14 crores and indirect taxes Rs. 186 crores. It is also argued that the levy of indirect taxes on luxury goods would also indirectly affect the living of the common man. I do not think this is a logic. This is only a falacy. Do they want tax on common goods? I think it is correct on the part of the Finance Minister to impose taxes on those items which are not used by the common man. It is necessary that there should be indirect taxes, and by imposition of these taxes they expect to receive Rs. 195 crores, which will be available for financing our productive projects.

I am sorry to say that there is no reference in the budget to the unemployment problem. There is no doubt about it that those projects which are envisaged and which are productive will give employment to thousands of youths of the country, but there should have been separate allocation of sufficient funds for employment of educated youth.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to invite his attention to the pitiable condition and the backwardness of the eastern region. I am referring not only to Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Predesh, Tripura and Mizoram but also to West Bengal and Orissa. Their *per capita* income is much below that of national income. Because no atten-

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

tion was paid to this region in the earlier Five Year Plans, this region, more particularly Assam, is lagging behind.

The hon. Members who spoke before me complained about inadequate irrigation facilities in their respective States and regions. But there is no irrigation at all in Assam and Assam has been suffering from perennial floods of the Brahmaputra. I would request the Finance Minister to loosen the strings of his purse and give adequate amount to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission so that the country is saved from the perennial foods of this mighty river of international repute.

With these words, I support the budget proposals.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, I must start by thanking the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a balanced budget for the year 1974-75. He deserves congratulation for trying to solve the economic problem of the country by economic solution and not by political slogans of promising everything to everyone.

The Government is required to bear the cost of running the administration, and also finance the welfare and development plans, and theefore needs money. On the other hand, the budget proposals must take care that the burden of taxation is equitably distributed, and while pressure should be minimum on the low income group, the higher incomes are left with the incentive for enterprise and production.

Now, let us approach the proposals from these basic stands. The greatest problem before us today is the rising prices of essential commodities, during the last one year in particular. The taxation proposals have to keep this burning problem in view and decrease the load on the people at large. Kerosene is a commodity used by the common man. Owing to the shortage of coal, every house, so to say, in the low and middle income group has taken to kerosene stove, apart from the use of lantern in the villages, but the proposals have again increased its price. Postcards are the means of communication of the common man. The proposals have raised their prices further up. On behalf of the common masses, I also entreat the hon. Finance Minister to exempt post cards from the proposed increase

Tooth paste is no longer a luxury item. People have taken to this healthy habit of using tooth paste and we should see that this spreads further from the towns to the rural areas. The raising of the price of such an essential commodity is not a welcome proposition.

Similarly, the five per cent *ad valorem* increase in excise duty of metal containers and dry battery cells will boost up the price of baby foods, vanaspathi, edible oils and many other essential consumer goods for which containers are used, and this will again adversely affect the common man. Dry cell batteries are more used in villages for torch lights and the village folks will be the sufferers in this matter.

I should like to point out that the public reaction regarding further sudden raising of the petrol prices has been very bad. As a chain reaction, the taxi and scooter hires and even mini bus hires are bound to be raised. We are all conscious of the world-wide petroleum crisis. But there should be some limit to the raising of its price. The already affected taxi and scooter drivers have been badly hit by this new measure. They have now started losing customers and it is creating an economic crisis for them. I would suggest that the Government should consider whether certain quota of petrol for taxis and scooters, say, 20 and 10 litres per day respectively, can be given to them at a control rate so that they can charge the previous rate without incurring loss and at least earn their bread.

I, however, congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the bold and

thoughtful steps he has taken to rationalise the income-tax. This was long overdue. Value of money has come down over the years and, as such, the exemption limit deserves to be raised This will also mean less administrative expense. We hope, the staff and the time thus saved will be used for better collections and detection of evasion of the tax, The high income groups should get an incentive not to evade, rather strive to earn more and then harness their capital and savings to greater enterprise and production of material wealth.

I also congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his proposals on the development side. The Central Plan is Rs. 2055 crores against Rs. 1924 crores of 1973-74.

SHRI R. BALAKRISNHA PILLAI (Mavelikara): Can a Member read out the whole speech?

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: I am not reading the whole speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is not reading the whole speech. She is only referring to her notes.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: There has been an overall increase in the Budget proposals of all the essential items which will ultimately help in building new and essential industries and finally increase our national income. The target of coal production has been increased this year to 90 million tonnes against 79 million tonnes at present. Owing to the cut in the oil imports, India is rightly striving to develop this alternate source of power by vigorous exploitation.

We, however, cannot look upon the proposed deficit of Rs. 125 crores with happiness. Last year, this deficit was calculated at this stage as Rs. 85 crores but by the end of the year, it was Rs. 650 crores. There might have been reasons but such reasons cannot be ruled out for the current year too. The bane of deficit has been so far "deficit financing" by printing the currency. This has landed us in all these viscious circle of rise in prices, higher taxation, to meet the budget and discontent among the people together with mal-practices among the traders to fish in troubled waters. The common people are the ultimate suffers....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may conclude now on the note that the common people are the ultimate sufferers. The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: I have taken only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken about ten minutes. You may try to finish now.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Prices of food and essential commodities will have to be fixed and supplies ensured.

Perhaps, inter-ministerial coordination is as important as sound budget proposal.

I shall refer a little to the State budgets. All States budgets are deficit budgets, perhaps with the exception of one for two. This is a serious matter. Ultimately they will ask for money from the Centre. Can the Centre resist? Refusing the States is often difficult in the final analysis. But it cannot go on like this. The hon. Finance Minister will perhaps have to take up with the States at this stage, before it is too late.

We understand that relief to the States has become a racket. This must be stopped by healthy discussions at the beginning of the year. If there is calamity during the year, States should use the Plan money rather than ask for *ad hoc* grants. I understand that this is the policy, but the States seldom do that.

I have requested the hon. Finance Minister about considering withdrawal of certain tax proposals and I have also pointed out certain evils emanating from deficit financing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please mention the points only; otherwise you will not be able to complete it. You may make the main points.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : I would like to point out that the Government should take very strong measures to maintain law and order and should not allow the anti-social and anti-national elements to play havoc with public properties in the name of 'democratic agitation.' It is unfortunate, Sir, that the Opposition parties are supporting, encouraging and inciting these anti-social and anti-national elements. The Opposition parties shed crocodile tears on the floor of the House and also in public platforms to show their sympathy with the people, by encouraging hooliganism —as they did in Gujarat—when they destroy and damage crores and crores of rupees worth public properties. These things should be stopped. We shall need less money for the Budget if we do not have to spend so much money, on replacement of public properties which are destroyed in these agitations.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting this Budget and I support it.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) चेयरमैन महोदय, यह पाचवी लोक सभा का चौथा बजट है। मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस मे 8,740 करोड़ रुपए की आय और 8,865 करोड रु० का खर्चा बताया गया है। 125 करोड़ रुपए का इस तरह से घाटा हो जाता है।

15.59 Hrs.

[DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair.*]

बजट में दिखाई गई आय और व्यय की मदों से बजट की वास्तविकता जाहिर हुआ करती है। जैसे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है यह बजट का लक्ष्य होता है द्रुत विकास, स्थायित्व, अत्यधिक सामाजिक न्याय, आत्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए आवश्यकताओं के बीच में समन्वय। यह उद्देश्य लम्बी अवधि के लिए पूरा हो जाया करता है। यह सही है पिछले तीन सालों में वाकई देश को भारी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है और जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आगे भी ऐसा होगा। इस बजट के बारे मे जैसा कि शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी ने कहा है यह बजट ऐसी स्थिति में बनाया गया है जो कि बहुत ही विषम है।

श्री उन्नीकृष्णन् ने कहा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्तमान स्थिति से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को गिरावट से निकालने का प्रयास किया है, वह सराहनीय है और वर्तमान स्थिति में इस से अच्छा बजट बनाया ही नही जा सकता था।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. member may continue his speech tomorrow.

We will go to the next item.

16 Hrs

DISCUSSION RE. EXPANSION OF COCA COLA EXPORT CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES IN INDIA—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Before I come to the real issue, I would like to place before the House certain information which will disturb any right-thinking person in the country. To start with, this Coca Cola Corporation, what a powerful lobby they maintain in this capital—I will give you one or two examples. They have thrown a lunch party, anticipating that there will be a debate, where people of importance, both politicians and members of the Press, were invited and after a sumptuous lunch they were all presented a transistor each and it took place right in the Oberoi Intercontinental—Room No. 999, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On the 9th of February, to my knowledge. I say this is a prosperous company selling a positively harmful drink, especially so, to the children of the school-going age and, just now when we are debating this issue on the floor of this House with all seriousness at our command, they are going to be given an import licence

worth Rs. 15.12 lakhs and they are allowing two more bottlers to come into existence, one in Ludhiana and the other in Andhra.

In reply to Starred Question No. 438, the Minister had stated, 'I am not in a position to give the sales figures.' I wrote a letter to Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya whom I do not see here. I do not know why he was not here. May be for some reason best known to him. He replied, 'Regarding your letter dated 24th December 1973 about the bottling plant of Coca Cola and the sales figures, I have forwarded the same to my colleague, Shri C. Subramaniam as it is his Ministry....'

Then I wrote to Shri C. Subramaniam on 18th of February as also a couple of reminders. So far I have not been favoured with a reply. Now I can understand the reason, because—it is a very powerful Coca Cola lobby operating everywhere in this capital. He also said that the proprietary ingredients—that I can understand—is a trade secret. The Coca Colas refused to give it to the Government and the Minister said, 'We shall give all the details in the discussion.' So, let us get all the replies today and all the information available in their possession. Let them not evade and let them not speak any untrue things.

Coming to the background of the company, it is a very successful, multinational corporation robbing poor India, easing out thousands and thousands of Indian small entrepreneurs producing soft drinks. It is a wholly US-owned company with one Branch in between, in London, with Indian slaves and a slavish government at their command.

This is an item wholly in the non-priority sector, yet no restriction on profits and 90% of the Indian business is in foreign control. Shri Subramaniam, in reply to unstarred question No. 281, had stated :

> "Foreign concerns and subsidiaries and Branches of foreign companies will be eligible to participate in the industries specified in Appendix I along with other applicants but will ordinarily be excluded...."

Mark the word 'excluded'.

> "....from the industries not included in this list."

If you look at the Appendix there, you cannot find this. You only find electrical equipment, transportation machinery, industrial machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, earth-moving machinery and industrial instruments but, you cannot find the soft drinks and beverages. I do not know where they should be accommodated. The bottling plant first was started in 1958. At that time to my knowledge they had only four plants. Now, they have twenty-two. I have already mentioned that they are having one in Ludhiana and another in Andhra. Shri Subramaniam, whom I have already judged as a great friend of people in Washington said in reply to a question that unfortunately there is a craze for Coca Cola.

Now, Sir, the Government on the one hand allowed the bottlings of this drink to get in and now he says that there is craze for this drink. Is it not slavery ? And, on top of all this, Government is considering introduction of Fanta Soda mixed with orange. Why is this craze for this drink at all ? Does it not contain caffeine ? Has the Health Department done anything to ban this ? Is it not a drug, Mr. Kisku ? I have written a letter to the Minister. Does this not contain phosphoric acid ? I have written the letter on the 19th February to the Health Minister wanting to know all these things. But, so far, no reply has been given. I am not quite sure whether somebody is eating a pie in the Health Ministry. I do not also know if any one in the Health Ministry is a friend of Coca Cola. But, I can tell you definitely that somebody is eating a pie of Coca Cola.

I say that this drink containing phosphoric acid is definetely harmful and it decays the teeth, Yet the formula is

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

out of bounds for this Government here because the inside story is that this is a dangerous drink.

The Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, in its annual report for the period from 1st October 1965 to 30th September 1966, on page 73, says that the drink is harmful to the children and young people of growing age. What does it say ? It says :

> "The results, which are presented In Table 29, indicated that the gain in body weight of animals consuming Coca Cola was significantly lower than that of the other three groups. This appeared to be a direct result of the lowered food intake in this group. Animals receiving Coca Cola consumed about twice the volume of fluid as those drinking tap-water.
>
> * * * *
>
> "Levels of haemoglobin were not different in the various groups but serum albumin levels were significantly lowered in the group consuming Coca Cola.
>
> * * * *
>
> "Analysis of Coca Cola revealed that it had a pH of 2.7, a total solid content of 12 per cent and contained caffeine."

It further says :

> "It was observed that the total ash content of both these organs were slightly lower in animals receiving Coca Cola as compared to those receiving tap-water."

Therefore, this drink is dangerous. This report was published in the year 1967. This Government, the Health Ministry, has deliberately suppressed it. They did not publicise it. The health of the children and the youth will be ruined. And so, this drink should be banned. Instead, the Coca Cola workers should be allowed to form themselves into co-operatives and go in for the substitute drink. That should satisfy everybody. Mr. Chairman, may I seek your permission to lay* it on the table of the House ? This is an important document. You will kindly make your observation. This is a Government report—Report of the Nutrition Research Laboratories. The only thing is that I had to go to Hyderabad to fetch it. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You hand it over but the Hon. Speaker will give orders on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is a Fruit Product Order. It was obligatory to contain at least 10 per cent pure fruit juice if one wanted to print the FPO on the bottle. Now, it has been amended to suit the conditions of Coca-Cola to cover synthetic. I would like to know from Mr. Kisku why is it so and for whom is to so ? Does this FPO not read : That synthetic beverages having the colour and flavour resembling fruit, that is, Section 11 sub-section 2 and Section 40(2), require 'Synthetic' must be written in bold letters. Do they do that ? If they have not been doing that have you been prosecuting them ? Fruit Product Order has no definition for soft drinks not containing fruit juice. Are they not misleading the public ? Have you cared to prosecute them or have you got into their basket ? Have you ever publicised it ? If not, what is the reason ?

Now, the capital has remained unchanged at Rs. 6 61 lakhs. On that they were allowed a remittance of well over 1200 per cent a year. They have remitted upto 1973 for administrative expenses Rs. 7 crores and they have already created liability for Rs. 4.6 crores for which remittance will be made. There is no restriction no profit remittances. It is the most unfortunate thing In reply to a question it was stated :

> "...Such branches are allowed freely to remit the profits after tax accruing to them from their operations in this country."
>
> "Its remittances have been limited to 80 per cent of the export earnings during January 1969-March 1972.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the docu-

From April 1972 onwards such remittances are further limited to export earnings from the Corporation's own items of production."

They have absolute freedom to loot; an absolute freedom to sell poison to the people in the country and an absolute freedom to ruin the health of innocent men and women in the country.

Sir, now I take up remittances in excess of export earnings. In 1967 the remittances in excess of export earnings were Rs. 14.89 lakhs. In 1970 it came to 30.33 lakhs and to-date the total comes to Rs. 80.93 lakhs. Apart from the head office there are area offices. They are very ingenious in this matter. It is stated in an answer given by Mr. Chavan :

> "....All remittances by Coco-Cola Export Corporation, U.S.A. The position is that Coca-Cola Export Corporation, U.S.A. has set-up a number of area offices in different parts of the world including London which function as subordinate offices to the Head Office and exercise such of the functions as are assigned to them by Head Office."

Can you imagine? This is the noble method of plundering. The figure of percentage of area office expenses to total export earnings is also an interesting information. The area office expenses in 1969 were 9 per cent whereas in 1971 it has come to 26.9 per cent. This would mean one of several things such as that the company has had to resort to higher repatriation rate to cover its lower import replenishment, which was reduced in 1971 from 20 per cent to 4½ per cent.

Now, what are the items of export? This is a very interesting thing. First comes *chidwa* which is made in Gujarat or the Bombay side, and which is a chewing thing; this was worth Rs. 27,000. Then comes tea. This is a traditional item of export. Yet, the Yankees can come and help the Governments. This was Rs. 6.71 lakhs. Then comes cashewnut, another traditional item; here the amount involved was Rs. 11.07 lakhs. Then comes coffee; we all require very specialised handling so that we must have American export to come and teach us to export things; one day we shall be seeing Americans coming and preparing *puchka and phulkari* and *rasgullas* here; that day is also coming. Then in the case of vegetable gum, the figure was Rs. 103.06 lakhs, in the case mango pulp, it was Rs. 4.34 lakhs, and Coca Cola concentrate exported Rs. 384.84 lakhs; less 4½ per cent imported raw material accounted for Rs. 17.32 lakhs. The total of the first set of items that I have mentioned is Rs. 136.93 lakhs. So, they are sending out much more money than they are bringing in for the country.

Then, kindly see how the remittances are increasing. Kindly look at the figures. Here is the statement showing details of remittances by Coca Cola Export Corporation, based on the balance-sheet of 1958; it was Rs. 103.33 lakhs in 1970, it was Rs. 160.23 lakhs in 1971; and in 1972 it was Rs. 1148.37 lakhs. Every year, it is climbing up, and Coca Cola is indispensable for the Indians because it contains poisonous drug and caffeine.

Then, let us have an analysis of the profits. As per the Minister's statement, Rs. 16 lakhs *ad hoc* licences were granted. If 4.5 per cent is the imported ingradient in coco cola concentrate, they can produce with this amount concentrate worth Rs. 4 crores, thus remitting huge profits to the tune of Rs. 1 crore to America, and there is no interference from the Government. In the case of Coca Cola (Indian Branch), the profit after tax is 1600 per cent. In the United States company in 1972, the profit was 22.8 per cent, and for the tax they pay here they will derive tax benefits in the United States through exemption, because it will come under the double taxation provision. And since it is a branch, we lose at least Rs. 1 crore a year in taxes. It is ridiculous that Government are in this position that there are no accurate figures and they do not require any permission from the Reserve Bank of India. In regard to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

remittances on Coca Cola, there is a note from the Ministry of Finance which I have got here before me. In this they have said something which can never be implemented, and we cannot attach any value to the experts that have come to us. What does this note say ? It says :

> "As regards imports by the corporation, the Reserve Bank of India has observed as follows :
>
> "As regards imports by the corporation, since authorised dealers can themselves effect remittances without having to approach the Reserve Bank, it is difficult for us to know the exact amount of remittances effected by the corporation during a particular year."

It is a long note. But I want to know specifically how it is that such a huge amount has been allowed to be remitted out of this country year after year by this Government, although it did not belong to the priority sector and their contribution to the country and the population had been nothing but ruination and harmfulness. I do not understand how long they have gone, and how much crooked they have become. That is a matter to be understood.

Now, let us come to the history of the concentrate plant, the first concentrate plant, which requires practically no machinery at all. Government never tried to find the cost of production and the sale price is very high. Of course, Mr. Manubhai Shah who is now busy somewhere else had a very great soft corner for this gentleman. I am told Shri Manubhai Shah is a close relation of one of their high-ups in the country who is the head man here, and he allowed production of fanta, gave 20 per cent export incentive licence which was reduced by the Yunus Committee to 4½ per cent—from 20 per cent to 4½ per cent. Although the import content in the concentrate is lower, to circumvent this, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, popularly known as Nakad Narayanji, gave *ad hoc* licences worth Rs. 23 lakhs. Here is a letter which has been written to me by Shri Subramaniam, a very recent letter, which says :

> "An *ad hoc* licence of Rs. 7 lakhs was issued to the Export Corporation during 1971-72, having regard to the carry over stock... Based on a detailed examination by an official committee, an *ad hoc* licence of Rs. 16 lakhs was issued during 1972-73".

So it comes to a total of .23 lakhs. If these *ad hoc* licences were not given, Indian-owned drinks companies would have grown. Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra avoided signing the file for decrease in 1971 for replenishment in 1972. He managed to get the file called for by the Industries Minister. That is how he avoided it. The then Foreign Trade Minister, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, has been a great friend of theirs. So is his bosom friend, Mr. Chibber who was a go-between when he was Minister of Defence Production, in Europe for purchase of defence equipment. He became one of the 22.

You will be surprised when you know about the company, the bottling company in Patna, the Pataliputra Drinks Company Ltd. The Minister, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra says that he has no connection with this company, financial or otherwise. It is a unique company. In the country, there are a number of non-resident shareholders, people living in Britain, people living in Nepal, men like Mr. Chibber, Great Portland Street, London, Mrs. Bindu Rana etc. They are all either Nepalese or British citizens. I do not know how this has happened. This is a most interesting thing. Against this man, Mr. Gokhale wrote to me :

> "In reply to the default notice to the company, it is stated that the records of the company were seized by the income tax department".

Glorious people. They must on this side cut your throt; they must on the other do the same. It also says :

> "On further inquiry made, it is learnt that the records were seized by the income tax department on 28 October 1971 in a case against Shri S. P. Chibber, a director of the company".

So they are the only people whom they can find for doing business. No decent man would do business with them.

There was a great person, Mr. Kasbekar. Mr. Kasbekar was the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. I had to write to Mr. Mirdha to find out about Mr. Kasbekar against whom there were corruption charges. I got confirmation that there were serious corruption charges against this man and a CBI inquiry is proceeding. But what happens? This man ruins the country. This man allows foreigners to plunder this country. Yet this man is still on the pay roll of the Government.

Then, of course, we have a glorious man in Mr. Ramaswamy, Special Officer, DGTD. He is the greatest friend of these foreigners. They are indispensable for this country and they must prosper and survive! We want to know what is happening against these people.

The Coca-cola people have access to very high quarters. They know how to rope people in. The son-in-law of a very important man in the country living in Rashtrapati Bhavan—because I cannot mention the name of the President! I do not want to break that rule—is the bottler for coca-cola in Madurai. They know how to rope people in. Other Ministers said something. Now Mr. Subramaniam says something different. There is no end to these contradictions.

There is another very important man—do not ask me whether he is an MP; he is not an MP— an aide to the Prime Minister who was fighting to see that Mr. Arjun Arora, who had been criticising Coca-cola, was refused a ticket to the Rajya Sabha. So he did not get the ticket.

Then in 1968 there was an acute shortage of sugar. But there was the case of a handsome sugar quota. Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed is here; he can enlighten us about the friendship that exists between the Agriculture Ministry and Coca-Cola. Big sugar quota was given to Coca-Cola although—I take full responsibility for what I say—they do not require any sugar for the concentrate. They say the bottling plants are Indian owned. How untrue is this! Everything is controlled from the United States. Yet slavish Indians were...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I object to this word; it is derogatory to the Indians as a whole... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Those who have sold themselves to foreigners. I say that they are not allowed to produce their own stuff. After all the Indian bottlers have no freedom to bottle anything they want to. Pure Drinks were marketing a special orange, Campa. They were stopped by Coca-Cola. We want a clear explanation from the Government how this went on from 1952 to 1974 and who are the people whose pockets were filled and who went after more moneys. They should provide the answer. I demand action; production and distribution of Coca-Cola should immediately be stopped. The bottling plant should be handed over to the workers co-operatives. They should be made to produce a different drink which is not harmful and which would not force us to repatriate money to a foreign country.

There is serious labour trouble at the bottling plant in Goa. There are 200 workers who are on strike for the past 114 days. They invited the police. Firstly they want to rob the people; secondly, they invite the police to shoot them to kill and on the third hand they rob the country and take away the money. But the most important thing is that this poisonous drink cannot be allowed to be sold. Government must publicise the findings of the Nutrition Laboratory Report and see that this is not allowed to be sold to people, particularly to growing children. I should like to hear categorical, unevasive replies from the hon. Minister if he is worth the salt.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री ज्योतिमय बसु, ने भारत में कोका कोला

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

No. 662 Up on the Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan narrow gauge section. Now, the Deputy Minister for Railways has volunteered to make a statement. Before we take up the next item the Deputy Minister for Railways may make a statement.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I regret to inform the House of an accident which took place on the Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan Narrow Gauge section of the Jhansi Division of Central Railway.

At about 10—20 hours on 9-3-1974, while Mixed Train No. 662 Up was running between Birpur and Sillipur stations, the last two bogies of the train—one Third Class bogie and the other a Third-cum-Luggage and Brakevan—derailed and capsized. As a result of this accident 5 persons were killed and 8 injured, of whom 4 were hurt grievously. Immediately on receipt of information about the accident a Railway Medical Van accompanied by Railway doctors left Gwalior. Doctors from the nearby Birpur hospital also reached the site to render assistance. Medical assistance was also rushed from Morena by road. The injured, after first-aid, were immediately removed to hospitals for medical attention. 30 other passengers who received trival injuries, were rendered first aid on the spot whereafter they continued their journey.

On receipt of information of the accident, Divisional Superintendent, Jhansi and other Divisional Officers rushed to the site by road. The Additional Member (Traffic), Railway Board, the General Manager and other senior officer of the Central Railway also proceeded to the site of the accident.

An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 500 to the next of kin of each of the dead and of Rs. 300 to each of the four grievously injured persons has been made.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay commenced his statutory inquiry into this accident at Gwalior yesterday.

14.48 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up discussion on the General Budget. Shri Mukherjee, you may fire your salvo or fusillade; if you like.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Budget placed by the same Finance Minister who placed previously three more budgets is in character in no way different from the previous budgets. It is on the other hand more pronounced pro-monopolist and anti-people. In the Budget presented here it has been claimed that inflation will be controlled and it is oriented towards development. But actually the character of the Budget and its effect is visible even before the presentation of the Budget. The day it was resented the next day the reactions came and the reaction from the Lyons Range which is a centre in Calcutta of the big business is: A great joy greeted the Budget. They welcomed it in such a way that that type of welcome was not visible even during the presentation of the earlier budgets I am reading from Hindustan Standard:

> "The market greeted the Budget well. This is because of the inflationary potential of the Budget.."

The claim is that this Budget is anti-inflationary but the big business circle is very jubilant because it has the potentiality of inflation. The report further says:

> "Inflation, it should be noted, is always a bull point for the market, and the budget for 1974-75 holds out prospect for further acceleration of

इस की खोजबीन में लगा। मामला क्या है? विस्तार में न कह कर अपना प्वाइंट ही रखता हूं। भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में इसकी एक्सपोर्ट का क्या स्थान है और भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इससे क्या लाभ है यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं। आप यह भी बताएं कि जो दूसरे पेय पदार्थ हैं उनको कोका कोला की तरह एक समानता के स्तर पर बरता जाता है या नहीं, क्या किसी को सुविधा दी जाती है और किसी को नहीं दी जाती है? अगर रेस्ट्रिक्शन करते हैं तो सब पर करें, सुविधा देते हैं तो सब को दें। पक्षपात किसी के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए। क्या यह सही है कि कोका कोला के लिए यह निर्देश है कि एक्स्पोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को कि यह 25 प्रतिशत अपना निर्यात करे। क्यों नहीं दूसरे लोगों को इस तरह का निर्देश दिया जाता है? यदि कोका कोला कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार की साम्राज्यवादी बू आती है, किसी तरह से विदेशी ताकतों को इससे बल मिलता है, या किसी तरह की पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को इससे बल मिलता है तो इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसा कि इन्होंने स्वास्थ्य की बार-बार बात कही है, मैं चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से केवल कोका कोला ही नहीं, फ्रेंटा इत्यादि दूसरे पेय पदार्थों की भी जांच होनी चाहिए कि स्वास्थ्य के लिए ये ठीक हैं या हानिकारक हैं और तब स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से उनमें संशोधन होना चाहिए और अगर स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से हानिकारक हों तो चाहे एक्सपोर्ट से कितना भी लाभ हमें क्यों न होता हो उसको बन्द होना चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सिगरेट भी बन्द होनी चाहिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सिगरेट भी और शराब भी। लेकिन शराब और सिगरेट की बात में वह चुप हैं। मैं तो उनसे भी आगे बढ़ रहा हूं। लेकिन उससे आगे वाले में वह चुप हो जाते हैं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि बिना उसके माननीय सदस्य का काम नहीं चलेगा।

सरकार से मैं यह भी इसके मुताल्लिक जानना चाहूंगा कि कोका कोला एक्स्पोर्ट कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत कितने लोगों को काम मिला है, कितने लोग उसमें काम कर रहे हैं और कोका कोला अगर बन्द करते हैं तो उतने लोगों को आप किस तरह का रोजगार प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं? उन्होंने कोका कोला की बाटलिंग फैक्ट्री की चर्चा की जो पटना में है। पटना चूंकि मेरे पड़ोस में है तो मुझे भी शौक हुआ कि मैं उस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डाल दूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप ने उसे देखा है?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने उसे दूर से देखा है। माननीय सदस्य तथा और दूसरे लोगों ने उसे नजदीक से देखा होगा। लेकिन मैंने इन सब चीजों को बहुत दूर से देखा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का ध्यान इसकी ओर केवल अभी ही नहीं गया है। 7 दिसम्बर को तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 388 में श्री सतपाल कपूर और श्री शशिभूषण ने इस मसले को उठाया था। उस सवाल के उत्तर में श्री जार्ज ने यह बात कही थी जिसमें उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया था।

> "M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation has been granted actual user licence for Rs. 16 lakhs for the period 1972-73 for import of raw materials for the manufacture of concentrates."

जब शशिभूषण ने यह कहा था कि क्या सरकार ने कोका कोला को गिफ्ट के रूप में उनको दे दिया है तो उन

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

शंकाओं का भी श्री जार्ज ने समाधान किया था। उसके बाद श्री मधु लिमये जी ने 12 दिसम्बर 1973 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 4511 में भी कुछ बातें जाननी चाही थी। उसमें औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री की ओर से इसका जवाब आया। तो मैं यही कह रहा था कि जब-जब कोका कोला के बारे में सवाल उत्पन्न होते रहे हैं तो एक मंत्रालय की जवाबदेही उसमें नही रही है, कई मंत्रालयो की जवाबदेही रही है। इसलिए एक कमेटी इस संबंध में बननी चाहिए जो केवल कोका कोला की नही जितने भी ड्रिंक्स बन रहे है मुल्क में सब को हर दृष्टि से देखे।

SHRI PILOO MODY : There should be a special Cabinet Committee to go into this.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अर्थ की दृष्टि से, स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, रोजगार की दृष्टि से, लाभ की दृष्टि से, सेलिंग की दृष्टि से और देश की मर्यादा की भी दृष्टि से, हर दृष्टि से इनको वह देखे। इसके लिए सरकार एक कमेटी बनाए जो सारी चीजे सामने रखे।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा कि सदन की अपनी एक मर्यादा होती है और सदन में जो बातें उठाई जाती हैं, देश और विदेश हरएक की दृष्टि उसकी ओर लगी रहती है। इसलिए तरह-तरह की बातें जो लोग सदन में उठाते हैं वह संयम से इस तरह की बातें उठाया करें तो उसमें भला होगा। माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने जो अनर्गल और बेबुनियाद बातें कही उनके कहने की आवश्यकता क्या थी ? स्वास्थ्य की बात करें, अर्थ की बात करें, एक्सपोर्ट की बात करें, इम्पोर्ट की बात करें, मैं उसमें आपसे आगे बढ़ कर अपनी बात कहने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन आप हर चीज में दूध में मक्खी की तरह जब आप के पास कोई बात कहने को नहीं होती तो सत्ताधारी दल को ले आते हैं। मैं भी सत्ताधारी दल का एक सदस्य हू।

श्री पीलू मोदी : शेम, शेम।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : शर्म आप को आनी चाहिए। आपने जब अमेरिका की बात कही तो अपनी ओर बैठने वाले उन लोगों की चर्चा भी आपको करनी चाहिए थी। उनकी बात भी आप कहते है तो मै समझता कि आप न्यायोचित बात कहते है। लेकिन आपकी बातो में आधार और तथ्य बहुत कम होता है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं कहना चाहूगा कि कोका कोला और दूसरे ड्रिंक्स की जाच के लिए एक कमेटी सेट अप की जाय जो स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, अर्थ की दृष्टि से, रोजगार की दृष्टि से, हर दृष्टि से उनकी जाच करे और अपनी जांच रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखे।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta–North-East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussing the subject of a rather tiresome beverage, I am reminded of what a Frenchman once told an Indian when the latter was asked what his national drink was. The Indian for a while scratched his head and then came out with the answer, "I suppose, it is water." Then, the French man turned round and said, "What ? You mean the stuff you wash with ?". Whatever the French man's reaction, our national drink is God's pure water, Adam's ale.

I do not see why there should be any reason that obnoxious substitutes, like, Coca Cola or Pepsi Cola or whatever else you might call them, should be an instrument of extracting out of our country not only the hard-earned money of our people but also of damaging their health in the way, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu pointed out, in which it does. I am glad, my hon. friend on this side also insisted that the health aspect of this matter should

receive attention. But—I do not know—the Ministry involved in this transaction, is not particularly populously represented now in the House. The result is that we are face to face with something like a scandal.

Here is a multi-national Corporation operating in our country. Here is a hundred per cent foreign concern. I could understand if there was any special expertise concerned with it. If some people wanted a drink with a tang, with a body, to it, they might have had something else indigenously manufactured or manufactured according to foreign processes. I could understand foreign expertise being imported from Scotland so that hot Scotch and lemon could be made available to those who wanted it. I could understand expertise being imported or secured by some other means. But I don't understand expertise for Coca Cola. I have no time for this kind of beverage. Anyhow, I am told, there are about 13 concerns in this country which can produce these concentrates, whatever you call them.

What do we want Coca Cola Corporation for? Why have we indulged this Corporation for so long from 1958 till today? Why do we have such other Corporations like Colgate Palmolive, Cadbury and so many other consumer goods producing foreign concerns which are giving a terrible blow in every sense of the term at our country. Why do we have the continuation of this 'craze for foreign'? Why it is that even though Mr. Subramaniam went on record in this House sometime ago saying, "Unfortunately, there is a craze for Coca Cola and other drinks associated with it and we should get over this craze for foreign drinks", we tolerate this particular institution which is producing an obnoxious substance which damages the health of our children?

Our children suffer because of poverty and malnutrition. The other day, the Government told us that, every year, 12,000 to 14,000 infants go blind because of lack of Vitamin "A". Earlier, Government Ministers have gone on record, like Mr. Chandrashekhar who said that nearly 100 million children go to bed hungry from year's end to year's end. Every evening, they go sleep hungry. Those children who can afford a little sweet or chocolate or such things are being supplied Coca Cola which, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu pointed out from the Nutritional Experts Report, is an obnoxious substance which should have been banned. Why is it that this Government has indulged his multinational Corporation for so long?

I am told that the Ministry could have made an effort at least to put a respectable face on things by trying to Indianise the Corporation to the extent possible under the law, but this is a hundred per cent foreign Corporation. In November 1966, I am told, they gave special permission to this company to make citrus fruit-based beverage. Then again the Actual User's licence was doubled in 1969. In 1972, I am told, an *ad hoc* licence for Rs. 16 lakhs was recommended. And last year something called Fanta Grape—Heaven knows what all these concoctions mean—was started. On all these four occasions Government had an opportunity of doing something about the control of this Corporation. And nothing was done.

I find that, in this Parliament, an exposure was made some time ago which made Government sit up—that the actual ingredients used in Coca Cola concentrate to be imported from abroad were only 4.5 per cent of the total mixture but import replenishment was permitted then to the extent of 20 per cent. What is the idea? I need only 4.5 per cent of foreign concentrate in order to make this concoction which is mischievous, noxious and poisonous and I get 20 per cent import entitlement! This scandal was exposed in this House and then Government appointed a small Committee of officials headed by Mr. Yunus who reported that the import replenishment should be decreased from 20 to 4.5

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

State provides our workers and office employees with dwelling houses, and the peasants also live in modern houses built by the State."

Cuba became free only fifteen years ago. A report on conditions in Cuba has this to say:

"At the very beginning, the Revolution cleansed our country of political, racial discrimination and discrimination between women and men; it abolished the social insecurity of the elderly and the helpless, and did away with many other evils that accompany Capitalist society. The exploitation of some men by others no longer finds support in our economic-social system: labour has become something elevated, something a man can be proud of....Illiteracy has been eradicated in our country....Free medical assistance and hospital care for all our citizens are penetrating to even the most isolated corners of the country side."

I shall now give another example of North Viet-Nam. During the debate on Approach to the Plan, I quoted the example. A journalist who visited Hanoi has this to say about North Viet-Nam where there were so many years of devastation by the American Imperialism.

"no posh restaurant no night club....The Vietnamese are adequately fed and modestly clothed. Everybody gets his or her quota of rice, cloth, pork and sugar, all of which are strictly rationed. No problem of hoarders and profiteers in Vietnam. Adults get 20 kg of rice each. The price of 10 kg of rice is four dongs (Rs. 8)."

This is what is a socialist country. There, the responsibility of feeding the people is absolutely taken by the Government. Here, it is the opposite. Here, the people are subjected to the greeds and mercies of the black marketeers. Even the commitment made by this Government that at least in regard to wheat, there will be state trading and there will be a public distribution system has not been fulfilled and that policy has been abandoned.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Here, the people take the responsibility of feeding the Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They will take and they will come forward to take that responsibility.

Now, there is the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission. Only four or five days before it has come out—it has come out on the 8th March. The news item in the 'Financial Express' (dated 8th March), says:

"In its report on the price policy for wheat for the 1974-75 season, released yesterday, the Commission has observed that unless the surplus States are willing to subject themselves to the discipline of maximising their contribution to the Central pool of foodgrains and the deficit States to that of limiting their demands on it, the viability of the public distribution system as it currently operates cannot be ensured."

They are in favour of abolishing even this public distribution system, which is still in existence. They have also recommended an increase in the procurement price. The moment this recommendation appeared in the newspapers, the farmers from Punjab and Haryana came out with a demand that the procurement price should be increased to Rs. 115—125 per quintal of wheat. The Government is going to yield to them, because the whole feature of this Budget is to completely surrender to the pressures of these big business houses and the hoarders. In the villages, who are the hoarders? It is the big landlords and the big farmers who are the hoarders. But, the Government is completely impotent to take any firm action against them.

all; here is a Corporation which deprives the Indian producers, the Indian industrialists, from entering into the picture; here is a Corporation which can run away with the loot; here is a Corporation which, in spite of vaunted declarations of our desire for economic independence, is a standing advertisement of our absolute impotence in so far as our ability to tackle the multi-national corporations is concerned. That is why I say that something drastic has got to be done, and Government can at least begin by tackling this multi-national corporation which is behaving in a fashion which should no longer be tolerated in a free country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : With due deference to the intelligence of Shri Piloo Mody, Mr. Chairman, I feel that I am not at all either interested in the political aspects of Coca Cola or in Coca Cola as such. I thought that this would be a sort of a bilaterial affair between our extreme free enterprise right-wing headed by the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody and the left-wing headed by the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. For your information, I may tell you that after three years of association, I belong to the ruling Congress

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is a member of the ruling circus !

SHRI B. V. NAIK : With due deference to the idioms that are being used by both Prof. H. N. Mukerjee as well as the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I am sorry I cannot subscribe to the idea behind it. The elegant Prof. Mukerjee has not been able to convince me as to what is fundamentally wrong with this sort of consumer commodity like Coca Cola. In regard to a open society which we have been trying to build, if there is a buyer of Coca Cola, that permission is given to the extent that our traditional society will permit; Sir we know that there is a secret in regard to two commodities, as far as my limited knowledge goes, in the world. This secret is kept somewhere deep in the vaults of some bank in Paris. One of these two commodities is the secret formula regarding Coca-Cola. As far as my limited knowledge goes nobody has been able to duplicate it. Therefore, on the basis of brand preference of a consumer society in which we live particularly the upper layer of society these people are able to exploit a market and that is the summon bonus of this entire Coca-Cola.

I am aware of the fact that these people have earned through exports during the period 1970-72 as per the figures given by the hon. Minister, Shri George, about Rs. 5.20 crores. During the same time they have also made a net profit of about Rs. 2 crores which they have sent outside this country. As someone who knows something about the balancesheets I find there is a net yield of Rs. 3.2 crores to this country.

My principal complaint is, as was ably stated by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Coca-Cola represents a very very small fraction of the national economy. There are more important things which should arrest the attention of the hon. Members of the extreme left, like Mr. Bosu, namely, the problems of unorganised industry, the problems of un-organised labour in this country and all the time we have been singing this swan song of Coca-Cola. This is the second time after the previous Session that we are hearing once again of Coca-Cola. Who is interested in Coca-Cola ? It is only those people who are having profit out of it or those interest which are interested in seeing that somehow a matter which is repeated again and again looks like truth. Sir, I would like to pay the complement that Indian Parliament has the pride of having an Indian version of Goebbles in CPI (M) Party because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been able to state the half-truth with such effectiveness that these half-truths repeated time and again look to be like truth. I pay the complement to the genius of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

What has been proved, Sir? According to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who has yet to develop a humanistic attitude and outlook in regard to human beings what is good enough for animals is good enough for the Indian human beings. He is part of us and I am proud of him because he has the fearlessness of saying what he feels in a free society. But I request him not to destroy the super-structure as well as the infra-structure of this free society which is represented in this august House. I think the advice of the nutritional experts of Hyderabad should be referred not to the Ministry of Health in the Government of India. I wish what is applicable to the animals should preferably be referred to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. SPCA is the proper forum.

Whether we like it or not, I think, the members of management of this Coca-Cola Export Corporation are laughing in their sleeves. The Parliament which spends Rs. 10,000/- for a minute of its proceedings has proved to be the best advertising agency for the Coca-Cola Corporation. It seems we have taken over their advertisement business and we have been giving abundant publicity. More and more people will get curious to know what is it that the interest of the Members of this august House that they keep on day in and day out, rattling about Coca-Cola? And how is it that we are having so much time to bring it up again and again in the course of the last two years? The time has come, as has been rightly stated, when this august House should go from the frivolous to the more serious.

17 hrs.

With due deference to the hon. Member I would say that we all understand that there is a craze for foreign goods in this country. To that extent, it is a question of building up a character of our own. But at the same time let us remember that this has been blown up into something bigger than what it really is. Have we got a very clear idea about the whole thing? Here is what a group of economists has said. I am not quoting the World Bank again for a third time consecutively. It is not the World Bank but there have been a roup of economists including the eminent economist and an ex-Member of the Planning Commission, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who have said that India in the year 1974, irrespective of our commitment to self-reliance, may have to invite foreign capital in the form of multinational corporations. I am quoting an eminent economist in the world today like Prof. Galbraith. Economists and experts know no national barriers. Pet theories, whether of the right or of the left or of the middle are not destroyed by pet theories of people like me. They are destroyed by the march of events. Therefore, let us take full cognizance of things, and let us not be guided by an ideological dogma as was repeatedly stated yesterday but let us be guided by pragmatic idealism.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि कोका कोला एक लोकप्रिय पेय हो चुका है और मुझे भी कोका कोला पसन्द है । लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम अपने देश में कोका कोला का स्थान लेने वाले पेय का निर्माण न करें । जब से कोका कोला आया है, देश मे बनने वाले अन्य पेयों को इसने न केवल बाजार से बाहर कर दिया है बल्कि उनके अस्तित्व को भी समाप्त कर दिया है । आपको स्मरण होगा कि हमारे देश में पहले विमटो बना करता था । वह कोका कोला से मिलता जुलता था । (व्यवधान) स्वाद में कुछ कमी हो सकती थी लेकिन क्या हम अपने प्रयत्नों से, अपनी प्रतिभा से उस कमी को पूरा नहीं कर सकते थे । अगर आप ने यह नहीं किया है तो इसके लिए मंत्रिमंडल दोषी है और सरकार को इसका दोष देना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय 1958 से कोका कोला चल रहा है । पहले बाटलिंग के चार प्लांट्स थे, अब 51 हो गए हैं । उसका साम्राज्य

फैलता जा रहा है । प्रचार के बल पर लोगों के दिलों व दिमागों पर वह छाता जा रहा है उसकी तुलना में कोई भी भारतीय कम्पनी उतना लोकप्रिय पेय नहीं बना सकती, अगर बनाएगी तो वह चल नहीं सकता ।

अभी मैं पढ़ रहा था कि विज्ञापन क्या कर सकता है ? अमरीका मे नकली दांत बनाने वालों ने जब देखा कि नकली दांतों की बिक्री नही होती तो उन्होंने यह विज्ञापन देना शुरू किया कि असली दांत सब रोगों की जड़ हैं, उन से बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं और इसमें उन्होंने डाक्टरों का भी सहयोग प्राप्त कर लिया, विशेषज्ञों को इस में शामिल कर लिया और रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर तथा समाचारपत्रों में प्रचार का एक तूमार बांधा कि लोगों को चाहिये कि असली दांत तुडवा कर नकली दांत लगवाएं । अमरीका की रिपोर्ट है कि बहुत से लोगों ने उस प्रचार के प्रभाव मे आ कर अपने असली दात तुड़वा लिए और नकली दांत लगवा लिए । स्पष्टत: प्रचार का इस युग में बड़ा महत्व है ।

छोटी कम्पनियां जो छोटे नगरों में थोड़े से साधनों से पेय तैयार करती हैं वह इतना अच्छा नही होता है जितना कोका कोला, उसको बनाने में उतनी सावधानी और सफाई भी नहीं बरती जाती है और इसके साथ साथ दूसरी बात यह भी है कि उनके पास अपने विज्ञापनों के लिए, प्रचार के लिए साधन नही और मैं समझता हूं कि यहीं पर सरकार को कोई नीति बनानी पड़ेगी ताकि कोका कोला का प्रचार धीरे धीरे कम होता जाए और उसका स्थान कोई भारतीय पेय ले ।

उपसभापति महोदय, श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी ने इंडियनाइजेशन की चर्चा की । मुझे खुशी हुई उनकी इस बात के । इण्डियनाइजेशन का अर्थ है भारतीयकरण । हम भारतीयकरण के पक्ष में हैं । कोका कोला कम्पनी का स्वामित्व में और पूंजी में भी भारतीयकरण होना चाहिये । बड़ी मात्रा में वह मुनाफा कर विदेशों में भेज रही है । जो भी कम्पनी विदेशी कम्पनी है और रोजमर्रा के काम में आने वाली चीजें बना कर मुनाफा विदेशों में भेज रही है उस पर किसी न किसी तरह का अंकुश लगाना आवश्यक है । यह आवश्यक नही है कि हम विदेशी टुथ पेस्ट काम में लाएं, देश में पाउडर विदेशी कम्पनी बनाए । जो चीजें हम बना सकते है उनके लिए हम विदेशी कम्पनी या विदेशों का मुंह न ताकें । फॉरेन-लाइजर की जहां तक बात है मैं विदेशी सहयोग की आवश्यकता समझ सकता हूं, इस्पात के निर्माण के लिए हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की, विदेशी तकनीकी ज्ञान की आवश्यकता है । उसकी उपयोगिता हम समझ सकते हैं । लेकिन पेय के लिए, पाउडर के लिए, लिपिस्टिक के लिए और टुथ पेस्ट के लिए तथा सामान्य वस्तुओं के लिए हम विदेशी कम्पनियों पर निर्भर रहे यह नीति राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं । इसमे परिवर्तन होना चाहिये । समझ में नही आया कि जब मंत्रालय ने तय कर लिया था कि सरकार इस कम्पनी को और अन्य विदेशी कम्पनीज को एक्स्टेंशन की, विस्तार की इजाजत नही देगी तो जब कोका कोला ने ग्रेप फ्लेवर्ड फैंटा बनाया तो वह एक्सटेंशन कैसे नही हुआ । श्री सतपाल कपूर ने एक सवाल पूछा था जिसका जवाब मेरे सामने है :

"Government are not in favour of licensing new units or of granting substantial expansion of bottling plants involving products of coca-cola beverages".

लेकिन फिर भी एक्सपेंशन हो रहा है । दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने 5 दिसम्बर, 1973 को अपने जवाब में यह कही :

"The question whether the introduction of fanta soda and grape-fanta would amount to expansion is under examination of Government".

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

क्या मतलब है इसका ? यह तो एक्सप्लेनेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारे मे कोई फैसला किया है ? कोका कोला को यह इजाजत क्यो दी गई कि वह अपना और विस्तार करे । कोका कोला से मेरा विरोध नही है । मैं उन लोगो मे से नही हू जो इसका इसलिए विरोध करते है कि वह अमरीका से आती है ओर वोडका का इसलिए समर्थन कर सकते है कि वह सोवियत रूस से आती है । मेरे सामने अमरीका और रूस का प्रश्न नही है । मेरे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि ये पेय भारत मे बनना चाहिये । कोका कोला मिले या नही, सोवियत रूस मे क्या होता है, मेरे सामने यह प्रश्न नही है । हमे अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को देखना है, और हमे एक ऐसी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करना है, जिस मे हम छोटी-छोटी चीजो के लिए विदेशो पर अपनी निर्भरता समाप्त कर दे । आप स्वीकार करेगे कि ये जो बडी कम्पनिया चल रही है, उन के कारण पेय बनाने वाली भारतीय कम्पनिया या तो बनती नही है, बनती है, तो चलती नही है, चलती है, तो उन के पेय लोकप्रिय नही होते है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) भारत का गन्ने का रस कोई नही पीता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैं कल ही पी कर आया हू ।

कहा जाता है कि कोका कोला पीने से स्वास्थ्य बिगडता है । यह चर्चा मैं ने बहुत सुनी है । मेरे एक मित्र कहते थे कि अगर कोका कोला मे दात डाल दिया जाये, तो वह दात गल जाता है, और कोका कोला पीने वाले की हड्डी घिस जाती है । मैं कई बरसो से कोका कोला पी रहा हू, मेरी हड्डी तो नही घिसी है ।

लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न को इतने सकुचित दायरे में नही देखा जा सकता है । इसको देखने की एक ही कसौटी है कि उपभोग के काम मे आने वाली वस्तुओ के लिए हमें विदेशी कम्पनियो पर निर्भर नही रहना चाहिए, और इस के लिए पहला काम यह है कि उन्हे अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने का अवसर नही दिया जाना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन का भारतीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए --पूजी मे भी और स्वामित्व मे भी ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमे कोका कोला से अच्छा एक राष्ट्रीय पेय तैयार करना चाहिए । अगर वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र मे बने, तो भी मुझे कोई आपत्ति नही है । इस सवाल पर हम सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र की सीमाओ को भी रद्द करने के लिए तैयार है, क्योकि अगर प्राईवेट क्षेत्र आगे नही आता है, और वह प्रतियोगिता मे नही टिक सकता है, तो फिर सरकार कोई ऐसा पेय बनाये, जो कोका कोला का स्थान ले सके ।

लेकिन ससद् मे चलने वाली चर्चा, और कोका कोला पर होने वाले हमले, कोका कोला का नुक्सान नही कर सकते, क्योकि लोगो को पीने के लिए कोई पेय चाहिए, और हम अभी तक उन को कोई पेय नही दे सके है । यहा पर हमारी विफलता है । मैं चाहता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध मे यह ससद् और सरकार विचार करे, और अगर हम एक राष्ट्रीय पेय के रूप मे कोई पेय लोगो को पीने के लिए दे सके, तो मैं समझता हू कि कोका कोला का भी धीरे-धीरे भारतीयकरण कर के उस का स्वरूप बदला जा सकता है और हम अपना पेय उस के स्थान पर ला सकते है ।

एक बात निश्चित है कि कानज्यूमर गुड्ज के लिए, विशेषकर रोज-मर्रा के काम मे आने वाली छोटी छोटी चीजो के लिए विदेशी कम्पनियो पर हमारी निर्भरता खत्म होनी चाहिए । अगर घर में बनी हुई चीज थोड़ी सी खराब भी होगी, तो वह चलेगी,

मगर हम विदेशी कम्पनियों को अपने देश में इस क्षेत्र में पांव फैलाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur) : Mr. Chairman, Much has been said about coca-cola by my friend, who moved this motion. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee has rightly said that it was a multi-national company. I am surprised to hear my friend Shri Vajpayee when he asked for the nationalisation of coca-cola.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Indianisation.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: It is all the same. Mr. Vajpayee was against the nationalisation of things like coal, steel and foodgrains. I am surprised that he has changed his mind. Since the company is a multi-national company it imports machinery and concentrates. They are allocated a huge foreign exchange. They are also allowed to remit royalties in foreign exchange to their parent companies. The Coca Cola Export Corporation uses sophisticated imported machinery and produces large quantity daily. Whereas the small scale indigenous manufacturers of aerated waters find it difficult to compete with them. The Government policy is also to encourage the indigenous and small scale manufacturers. To my knowledge, the manufacturing price of a bottle of coca cola is about eight paise, and the selling price is about seventy paise and they make a huge profit of more than fifty paise per bottle, and it would go up also, in future. I remember, in Jamshedpur, which is my constituency, there was a coca cola plant, which was installed about eight or ten years back. The proprieter of this plant made a huge profit of more than Rs. 60,000 and soon afterwards; he died due to heart failure.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Because of the profits ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Yes, of course. After deducting income tax, this comes to about Rs. 50,000 or so.

In the current Budget also, the Government have treated Coca Cola Export Corporation on par with other indigenous manufacturers in the matter of excise and auxiliary duties. In the past, controversies have arisen even in America about the hazards of drinking coca cola and the facts that have emerged, have shown that it produces harmful effects. There is no doubt about it. India has a rich heritage of traditional healthy, soft drinks. But, because of foreign domination, this has not developed. I would suggest that encouragement must be given to indigenous manufacturers. I am strongly opposed to the expansion in the activities of the Coca Cola Export Corporation and I suggest that Government should see to it that small scale and indigenous manufacturers are encouraged.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this subject of coca cola has been a matter of enigma to me as to why this particular subject is being brought up repeatedly, and persistantly year after year. I am certainly one with the observations made by certain friends of mine in this House that for the production of consumer goods, foreign firms and foreign know-how should not be encouraged, and as far as possible, it is the indigenous talent that has got to be encouraged. These are propositions with which, I do not think anybody will differ. But, what I really do not understand is, certain friends in this House almost give dis-proportionate emphasis and bring this particular subject of coca cola, as if, it is the only foreign corporation which is encouraged in this country, as if it is the only foreign know-how which is being taken advantage of for the purpose of consumer goods production, and that nothing else exists. Sir, as a matter of fact, we know that in the case of quite a number of consumer goods, which perhaps could be produced in this country, foreign know-how is being

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

availed of. That being so, if it is to be a policy attack, the attack must be against all. But, I find a certain measure of discrimination, whereby, this particular item is singled out and all the others are put off to the background. I have been wondering whose brief it is that is being put forth across the floor of this House.

We know that there is competition in this country in the field of soft drinks. Going through the press-cuttings I find a memorandum prepared by certain other drink manufacturers in this country containing a demand, not that this foreign firm should not be encouraged but that the use of the foreign patent name must be banned, in order that they may compete with this firm on an equal footing.

Even there, when you say that the foreign firms must be kept away and the local firms must be encouraged, there are some other aspects which must be taken into account. After all, the local firms that have to be encouraged are not public sector firms. So, this proposal is made only in the interest of the persons running them; that is all. So, it is a clash of interests between certain local firms and a foreign firm.

The foreign firm is giving us certain concentrates and a certain know-how with respect to concentrates. With, respect to the main industry, the bottling industry, I do not think it is the contention of anybody that the bottling is being done by the foreign firm. The bottling is being done by local talent, by the local entrepreneurs with local know-how. That is the real position.

After all, what is the extent to which national wealth is being taken away? On the 24th August, 1973, in reply to a question on this subject, the Finance Minister stated that the total remittances by the Coca-Cola Corporation during the two years 1970 to 1972 was Rs. 196 lakhs. The foreign exchange earned by this Company during the same period was Rs. 521 lakhs by the export of this. As against the earning of Rs. 521 lakhs, the expenditure by way of import of raw material was to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs. Out of the profits Rs. 104 lakhs were taken away; in all Rs. 196 lakhs were taken away. We are dealing with a business venture. It has taken away Rs. 196 lakhs in the course of two years. So, on an average, we have lost Rs. 1 crore of foreign exchange every year. As against that, we have earned Rs. 5.25 crores. Let this picture be clear before our mind.

Then, while considering the giving away of Rs. 1 crore of foreign exchange every year, let us not forget the employment potential. There are 22 bottling plants spread throughout the country; not in one particular metropolis but throughout the country. 6,000 people are getting direct employment. It is estimated that about 1,20,000 people are getting employment by participation in this venture.

Here is an industry which is giving direct employment to 6,000 people and indirect employment to 1,20,000 people and 22 plants are being run by this company throughout the country, earning foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. As against this, we are giving away remittances to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. The remittance is certainly bad and, if we could do without it, it would be all right. But that is not possible.

The question is whether it is in the national interest that this company has got to be closed. When we think of closing down an industry, let us not forget that we have not adopted a policy to close down all foreign companies. Further, I do not find this sort of hysteria being worked out against Scotch Whisky or against the import of certain other things which cater to the higher rungs of the society. Here is a particular beverage, whatever be the health quality of it, which is liked by the large masses of the people of this country. There

is no gain saying the fact that the working class, the labour class, people who cannot afford to go in for higher-priced things, people who want a soft drink with a little kick in it, go in for this soft drink. When you think of a consumer industry you have to take into account what is the type of people that want it. There must be a substitute for it. But, is there a substitute for this? These are the two aspects which we have to take into account. Can we provide a substitute to the people who are now using Coca Cola? Secondly, can you all of a sudden provide employment to a large number of people who are now being provided with employment?

The whole benefit of the industry, barring the export of about Rs. 1 crore by way of remittances which include profits, the value of imported goods and the so-called Head Office expenses altogether, is going to this country. Taking this whole picture, the question still before me is: Why is that some people make repeated attacks on the working of the Coca Cola Corporation as if that is the only thing that exists in the country which has got to be attacked? Knowing that there are certain interests, certainly not the interests of the proletariat class, in this country who want some sort of a protection against the expanding influence of Coca Cola, I may be pardoned to say, taking the whole picture into account, that one cannot escape a sort of suspicion that this attack which is being mounted against it is not entirely out of anxiety to protect the interest of the country and that it may be to protect the interest of some others also.

That is not the way to approach the question. The employment potential interest and the vital consumer interest, the consumer taste which has now developed, are matters which must be taken into account when you evolve a policy against an establishment which has practically come to stay.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I found the previous speeches most interesting. But I was somewhat perturbed when I found Prof. Hiren Mukherjee becoming so agitated over a drink which is very harmless...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I can produce a printed document, a Government publication.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why it is harmless.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This drink is so harmless that it has been successful and virtually obtained a monopolistic position in a large number of countries of the world. When someone said during this debate that this was a drink of the wealthy, I was astonished. This is drink of the ordinary man in this country and everywhere else. The poorest prefer to have a Coca Cola to anything else....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Swatantra Party rank and file

SHRI H M PATEL: May be.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because they are the poorest in the country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I was saying, Prof. Mukherjee found in this a multi-national Corporation which was doing tremendous damage to this country and which should therefore, be hounded out.

What harm does it exactly do to this country? Has he studied the way in which the Corporation operates? As Mr. Stephen explained The Coca Cola Corporation itself is a small body. The bottling operations are all licensed to private Indian operators.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The M.R.T.P.

SHRI H. M PATEL: The M.R.T.P. can take care of the Coca Cola Corporation as also the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which was passed the other day will take care of anything which is wrong.

The Coca Cola Corporation operates here, I presume, with the permission of the Government. Whatever it has done, it has done with the approval of the

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Government. Therefore, what I hope very much will be done by the Minister is to make a very full statement giving detailed information, which would set at rest so much controversy and misunderstanding that seems to prevail among otherwise well-informed persons. There does seem to be a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to so much money being sent out. Of course, that was answered effectively here by Mr. Stephen. Assuming that his facts are alright he showed that the Company was a net foreign exchange earner. But I would expect the Minister to state what the Government's policy is in regard to Coca Cola Corporation, whether it has acted in any way improperly, whether it has transgressed any of its directives, rules and regulations, whether in the import licence given any favour was shown to them, whether it is not a fact that the other competing Indian manufacturers have to be given import licence worth a larger sum of money. If all these facts could be set out, the controversy might be set at rest once and for all. I think, the Minister owes it to this House as well as to the country not to allow this kind of misunderstanding to continue to exist and to spread. Ignorance of facts gives an opportunity to my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, to make all manner of statements. He says that this is an unhealthy drink. It is a drink on which the whole American nation has done well, in terms of health, for the past several years, and so far as this country too is concerned, no premature death or illness has been reported because of people drinking Coca Cola. Nevertheless, since this particular information has been given, I am sure the Minister will consider it his duty to go into it, if he has not had this done earlier, and see if there is any harm in consuming this drink. Then, of course, there are legislative provisions in this country under which the drink can be prohibited. I do not wish to say anything more except to request the Minister once again to make a very clear and comprehensive statement of Government's policy and show in what way, if any, this Corporation has acted incorrectly or improperly. Whatever it is, let the facts be set out I am only wanting facts and not propaganda.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is the Government which has acted improperly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That would be so, if anything improper has occurred Then, it would be the Government which will have acted wrongly because it is with the Government's approval and permission that the Corporation functions in this country.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, कोका कोला के विषय में बजट सेशन में चर्चा आना कुछ दूसरा ही महत्व रखता है । माननीय बसु के अनुसार इसमें कैफीन, फ़ौसफ़ेरिक ऐसिड रहता है जिसका शरीर पर बुरा असर होता है । मेरी सूचना के अनुसार जब माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने शक्कर का ज्यादा कोटा कोका कोला फ़ैक्ट्री को दिया गया इस बारे में बहस की तो उस समय श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने अपना सिर हिला कर यह कहा था कि शक्कर का कोटा नहीं दिया गया, लेकिन चूंकि कोका कोला इतना मीठा होता है इसलिये उस में कैफीन अवश्य होनी चाहिये । फूड अडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट के अनुसार कैफीन पर भी एक मात्रा में बन्धन लगाया गया है । मैं जब महाराष्ट्र में मंत्रिमंडल में था तो मेरे सामने कई एक सुपारी के विक्रेताओं की यह कठिनाई सामने आयी थी कि वे अपनी सुपारी को मीठा कैफीन डाल कर बनाते हैं और क्योंकि कैफीन परमिसिबिल लिमिट से ज्यादा डाली गयी उस का मतलब यह हो जाता है कि वह नुकसानदेह है । मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे जो यह देखे कि कोका कोला में क्या कंटेन्ट्स हैं, उसमें फौसफेरिक ऐसिड है कि नहीं, उस में कैफीन है कि नहीं और है तो कितनी है, शक्कर है कि नहीं और कैफीन भी है कि नहीं ।

एक डाक्टर की हैसियत से मैं बताना चाहता हूं , चाहे पटेल साहब भले ही यह कहते हों

कि अमरीका में कई सालों से लोग इस को पी रहे हैं इसलिये उन के स्वास्थ्य पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन एक मैडिकल मैन के तरीके से जो मैं समझ पाया हूं, जितने हार्ट अटेक बढ़े हैं यह शक्कर, कैफीन या सैक्रीन के ज्यादा इस्तेमाल की वजह से ही बढ़े हैं ।

दूसरी बात माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने बहुत अच्छी कही कि जब तक हमारा कोई राष्ट्रीय पेय पैदा नहीं हो जाता तब तक इस को जारी रखना चाहिये नेसेसिटी इज दि मदर आफ इन्वेंशन । अगर कोका कोला को आप ने यहां कायम रखा तो उन को जान लेना चाहिये कि 4 से 22 हुए और 22 से 51 बोटलिंग प्लान्ट्स लगे हुए हैं और वह बढ़ते-बढ़ते 1001, 5001 हो जायेंगे और जो माननीय बाजपेयी जी का स्वप्न है कि हमारा कोई राष्ट्रीय पेय बने वह कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । लोगों के दिमाग पर इतना कोका कोला चढ़ गया है कि बच्चे उस के बिना नहीं रह सकते, स्कूल नहीं जा सकते । बच्चों से कोई काम करवाना होता है तो उन्हें कोका कोला देना पड़ता है । ऐसी कोई वस्तु इस में अवश्य है जिस से लोग इस के आदि हो जाते हैं, या फैशन हो गया है ।

अगर आप नेशनल डिगनिटी की बात करते हैं तो आप को जरूर सोचना है कि नेशनल ड्रिन्क बनाना है, और माननीय स्टीफन्स ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही कि अगर एक करोड़ रु० सालाना बाहर ले जाते हैं और 4, 5 करोड़ फ़ौरेन ऐक्सचेंज के रूप में ले आते हैं तो क्या हर्ज है । लेकिन मैं ऐसे रुपये को धिक्कारता हूं । कोई बाहर से आ कर 100 प्रतिशत विदेशी कम्पनी बना कर बैठे और वह एक करोड़ बाहर ले जाकर 5 करोड़ रु० फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज की शक्ल में वापस ले आये, मैं उस को किसी भी हालत में ठीक नहीं मानता । कंसेन्ट्रेट के नाम से वह इन्वायस बना कर रुपया ले जाते हों और फ़ायदा या हैड आफ़िस ऐक्सपेंसेज के नाम से एक करोड़ बाहर ले जाते हैं और ऐक्सपोर्ट कर के 5 करोड़ रु० कमा कर लाते हैं, इस तरह से जो लोग हमारे देश को गुलाम रखना चाहते हैं हम उन्हें नहीं रहने देना चाहते । इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि एक ऐक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनायी जाय जो इस की जांच करे कि स्वास्थ्य के लिये कोका कोला कैसा है । अगर स्वास्थ्य के लिये अच्छा है, जैसा कि पटेल साहब कहते हैं कि इस के पीने से लोग स्वस्थ रहते हैं और अमरीका के आधार पर कौमन मैन के स्वास्थ्य की परिभाषा कर सकते हों तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है । पीते जाएंगे । इस तरह से क्या कभी कोई देश पेय आगे आयेगा ? यह तो बहादुरी है गोल्ड स्पोट की जो कोका कोला के आलस्लाट को बर्दाश्त कर रहा है । हालांकि कोका कोला कोरपोरेशन ने हर चन्द कोशिश की उस को खत्म करने की । कितने पेय हमारे यहां पहले हुआ करते थे उन सब को इस ने खत्म कर दिया । यह आज हमारी नेशनल स्प्रिट रह गई है ।

आप कृपा करके आश्वासन दें सदन में, बहुत हो गया, 51 ऐक्सपेंशन के प्रोग्राम बना दिये, चार, छ महीने पहले एक और ग्रैप फ्रूट्टा के नाम से पेय बना दिया । तो इस तरह से ऐक्सपेंशन और नये नाम से अगर आप लाइसेंस देंगे तो वह देश के हित में नहीं होगा । ऐसा मेरी मान्यता है ।

जहां तक रिपैट्रियेशन का सवाल है वह कायदे कानून के अनुसार होना चाहिये । चूंकि यह 5 करोड़ रु० कमा कर ला रहे हैं यह दिखा कर हमें चकमा दें और यहां गड़बड़ करते हैं तो उससे हमें सावधान होना चाहिये । और इसलिये जो रुपये का रीपैट्रियेशन हो रहा है उस को भी रोकना चाहिये ।

स्टीफन साहब ने ठीक कहा कि अगर 51 लगे हैं तो वहां सब इन्डियन्स काम करने वाले हैं और एक कारखाने में अगर 200 भी हैं तो 51 में इतने आदमियों को रोजगार मिल गया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप दूसरे रोजगार उन को दीजिए । आप उन को गोल्ड

स्पोट की एजेन्सियां दिलाइये, बोटलिंग प्लान्ट उन को दिलवाइयें। क्यों उन मोनोपोलिस्टों को, जिन्होंने देश का शोषण करने की सोची है और जिन्होंने देश को कुछ चीज, पिला कर गुलाम बनाने की सोची है, यहां रखते है ? उन को यहां रखने से अगर थोड़े से लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट मिलता है या 2, 3 करोड़ रुपये का कुछ वर्षों तक लाभ मिलता है, तो उस की तरफ हम को नहीं जाना चाहिए।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उत्तर देते समय हमें यह एशोरेंस मिलेगा कि हम एक्सटेंशन एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे, री-पेट्रीयेशन एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे और उन को इतना रैस्ट्रिक्ट करेंगे, जैसा कि वाजपेयी जी ने कहा और उन की भावना की मैं कद्र करता हूँ, कि हमारे जो नेशनल पेय हैं, वे डैवलप हो सकें। वे इतना ज्यादा एडवरटाइज कर देते हैं कि दूसरे आदमी पनप ही नहीं सकते हैं।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for a change has done a good service in bringing a very interesting debate in this House. Before I refer to the specific point, I would like to differ with Shri Vajpayee on a particular issue. He is a bachelor and has a genuine grievance if lipsticks and powder are allowed to be imported. I do not believe that excluding these items from import is the right solution. I stand for women of this country and say that they should be entitled for the import of these goods.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do you think they want these imported items ? And supposing they want imported husbands what will you do ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The question is to what extent foreign capital should be permitted to operate in this country. There can be no quarrel over this proposition that in certain fields foreign capital should be allowed in a developing country. Even Russia is permitting Ford to come in and manufacture cars in Russia. Similarly, Russia has permitted fertiliser companies of America to come to Russia and start factories. Similarly, in Siberia they are importing foreign capital to develop that country. Even Middle-East countries which are expanding and earning foreign exchange in oil are allowing foreign capital. So, foreign capital cannot be deemed as bad. Therefore, I submit that this aspect should be considered.

Another point which my friend, Mr Stephen, raised attracted me. He said that we are giving to the American owners approximately rupees one crore or two crores a year in the form of dividends, remittances, profits, head office charges and so forth and in return India is earning about Rs. 2½ crores every year. I want the Minister to clarify this position because this is a very important aspect of the whole debate whether or not Coca Cola Export Corporation is earning foreign exchange for this country. It should be net foreign exchange It does not matter what it is exporting The point is whether it is earning foreign exchange for this country or not I say that India must allow foreign capital in this country if that foreign capital earns foreign exchange to this country Therefore, on two fronts I stand for foreign capital. One is : Is it in the priority sector ? Is it strengthening the economic foundations of this country, and secondly, is it earning foreign exchange for this country ?

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : What about the fishing industry?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Even if it be consumer goods like biscuits or bread or an industry like fishing, if foreign capital which is coming to this country neither strengthens the economic foundations nor earns foreign exchange for this country, that must be stopped and must be completely Indianised. So, in regard to consumer goods like biscuits, bread, chocolate and tea, if investment of foreign capital does not bring in foreign exchange, a committee should be set up to go into the matter and see that it is Indianised. Of course, I am excluding one item where I differ from my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to what extent this particular corporation

is bringing in foreign exchange for this country, and secondly whether there is any other company which deals in soft drinks, which also imports ingredients from abroad and whether that company is earning foreign exchange or whether the remittances abroad from that company in the form of dividends and so on are more than the foreign exchange which it earns

Lastly, as I said, I would exclude one thing for the benefit of my friends, from the scope of this Even if it does not earn foreign exchange and even if we have to spend a little more, for the benefit of some of my friends, though I do not indulge in that luxury myself, I would like Scotch Whisky also to be excluded from that particular category, to a certain extent

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : मि० चेयरमैन, रियल प्राब्लम यह नहीं है कि कोका कोला की एक्सटेंशन हो या न हो। गवर्नमेंट की बेसिक पालिसी यह है कि हमें लोकल ड्रिंक्स का एन्क्रेज करना है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय का आबजेक्शन आया और मेरा क्वेश्चन भी पिछले सेशन में था कि गवनमेंट की बेसिक पालिसी में शिफ्ट क्या हो रही है। आप कोका कोला के नाम पर एक्सटेंशन नहीं देते हैं, तो दूसरे नामों पर एक्सटेंशन क्यों देते हैं। आखिर गवर्नमेंट अपनी पोजीशन को वाजह करे कि गवर्नमेंट की क्या मजबूरी आन पड़ी है। कि आप डाइरेक्ट कोका कोला के नाम पर एक्सटेंशन नहीं देते हैं और दूसरे नामों पर एक्सटेंशन दे रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप की पालिसी में कहीं न कहीं लूप्स है या आप की वर्किंग में लूप्स है या कोई न कोई फैक्टर आपके काम में ऐसा इन्फ्यूज कर रहा है जो इनडाईरेक्ट में वे कोका कोला को फायदा पहुंचा रहा है। उसको चैक करने की जरूरत है। स्टीफन साहब ने हमारे सामने आकड़े रखे और उनके मुताबिक उन्होंने कहा कि कोका कोला की जो एक्सपोर्ट है, उनसे हमें फायदा हुआ है। मिनिस्टर साहब हमें यह बतायेंगे कि कोका कोला हैड आफिस के चार्जेज के नाम पर कितना फोरन एक्सचेंज हमारे कन्ट्री से जा रहा है। वे फीगर्स हमें बताए जाएं ताकि हम समझ सकें कि इम्पोर्ट पर क्या खर्च हो रहा है और एक्सपोर्ट्स पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है।

चेयरमैन साहब, इस मुल्क की यह प्राब्लम नहीं है कि कोका कोला की एक्सपैंशन हो या गोल्ड स्पोट की एक्सपेंशन हो। हमारे डा० कैलास साहब ने गोल्ड स्पोट का जिकर किया। रियल प्राब्लम यह है कि इस मुल्क के लाखों लोग जोकि विमको, लैमन-जूस और राज आदि लोकल ड्रिंक्स, तैयार करते हैं, वे एलिमिनेट होते जा रहे हैं। स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि 6 हजार आदमियों को काम मिलता है। मेरा बेसिक आबजेक्शन यह है कि कोका कोला के कारण और डा० कैलास मुझे माफ करेंगे, गोल्ड स्पोट के कारण भी, जो आधा हार्स-पावर की मशीनरी से लोकल ड्रिंक्स तैयार करते थे उनका एलिमिनेशन पिछले पांच, दस साल में हुआ है। हम कहते यह हैं कि हमें स्माल सैक्टर को एन्क्रेज करना है और अपने हाथ से जो काम करते हैं, उनको एन्क्रेज करना है, पर पता नहीं कौन सी लाबी है, जिस के कारण इस बजट में भी आधे हार्स पावर की मशीन पर जो लोग ड्रिंक्स तैयार करते हैं उन पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया। लाखों आदमियों को बेकार करने की तरफ हमारा कदम उठ रहा है, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए और समझना चाहिए।

मैं पंजाब से आता हूं। हमारे यहां सब से पापुलर ड्रिंक दूध की बोतल और लस्सी है। आप जी० टी० रोड पर चले जाएं, पटियाला से भटिंडा जाइए हर जगह आपको मिल्क बार मिलेंगे। यह ठीक है कि मिल्क बार और लस्सी के बाद आपको ह्विसकी मिलेगी। ऐसी हालत में जरूरत इस बात की भी है

कि डेरी फार्मिंग को बढावा दिया जाए। मै जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश मे छोटे-छोटे शहरो मे लाखों, करोड़ो लोग जो आधे हार्स पावर की मोटर लगा कर सोडा तैयार करते है, ड्रिक्स तैयार करते है उनका क्या होगा ? गवर्नमेंट को उनकी एनकरेज करना चाहिए, उनको प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए। बिग मोनोपालिस्टिक, मल्टीनेशनल, कम्पनिया हमारे देश मे आ रही है या यह जो नेशनल कैप्टिलिज्म है, गोल्ड स्पाट लाबी है, इन की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा। दोनो का एलिमिनेशन जरूरी है। और किसी बात पर बाजपेयी जी से मै इत्तिफाक करता होऊ या नही लेकिन इसमे इत्तिफाक जरूर करता हू कि इस मुल्क मे टेलेंट की कमी नही है। हम बसें बना लेते हैं, रेल इजन बना लेते हैं, फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी खड़ी कर लेते है तो मै समझ नही पाया कि बिस्कुट के लिये, टूथ पेस्ट बनाने के लिये, साबुन बनाने के लिये, क्रीम पाउडर, बिन्दी बनाने के लिये आप इनको इक्सपैशन की इजाजत क्यो देते है, फारेन कम्पनियों को एक्सपैशन की इजाजत क्यो देते है। क्या देश मे टेलेंट खत्म हो गया है ? क्या कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री मे बैठे हुए लोग, हमारे इंजीनियर लोग इतने निकम्मे हो गये है कि क्रीम पाउडर, सुरखी, बिन्दी नही बना सकते है, अच्छी व्हिसकी नही बना सकते है ? सब कुछ देश मे बन सकता है। गवर्नमेंट की ड्यूटी है कि उनको वह बढावा दे। यह भी उसकी ड्यूटी है कि लाखो लोग जो गोल्ड स्पाट और कोका कोला कल्चर की वजह से बेकार हो रहे है, उनको प्रोटेक्शन दे।

इस मत्रालय के मंत्री बडे योग्य है, फ्रेश माइडियाज वाले है। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बडे यंग। मै आशा करता हूं कि वे अपना माइड एप्लाई करेंगे और कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे कि लाखों लोग जो लोकल ड्रिक्स तैयार करते हैं, उनको कैसे प्रोटैक्ट किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I had noted the interest evinced by hon. members on this concentrate. In view of that, I have accommodated all the members who expressed a desire to participate in this discussion.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : For the past one hour and fifty-five minutes, we have been deliberating on a subject concerning a cold beverage which, incidentally, left to itself, is non-alcoholic. I am trying to recollect that during the past four months, this is the fourth time this subject, directly or indirectly, is being debated in this House. I am only recollecting about the part I have had to answer.

SHRI C M STEPHEN : Within four months.

SHRI A C GEORGE : There were questions on this from different facets of the problem, addressed to the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Ministry of Finance and almost every Ministry we can think of I was a bit amazed that in this debate this particular company has enough ground to feel flattered and it must be thankful to the free publicity that it will be getting in the sense that four top leaders of the Opposition Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri H M Patel and Shri Hiren Mukerjee gave us their well-conceived thought about this cold beverage.

Before I begin to go into different aspects of the question, I have a very important duty to perform. Mr. Bosu referred to my erstwhile colleague Shri L N Mishra in a very derogatory manner. I take this opportunity to categorically deny all the allegations made against him because it was during the time when Mr L. N. Mishra was the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the import replenishment of 20 per cent till then given to Coca Cola company was reduced to 4.5 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After a lot of pressure.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am just insisting on the point that it was done during his tenure.

The story goes back to 1951. Bottling was started by four companies in 1951. Between 1951 and 1958 Coca Cola was importing the ingredients. In 1958 the Coca Cola Export Corporation was formed. I have to remove one misgiving. There are two types of companies: one is the Coca Cola Export Corporation engaged in the manufacture of the concentrates and the other has 22 bottling plants which are 100 per cent Indian owned. It is to the Coca Cola Export Corporation we give the import licence. Till 1958 they were importing the concentrates. In 1958 they sought for permission to manufacture the concentrates here. It is for a few proprietary ingredients that we give them import licences. I was able to dig up the history right upto 1958. It was a bit of a job, because the question was repeatedly asked : what was given in 1958, in 1960, in 1964 ? Let us have a closer look into this smoke-screen that has been created. During 1962, 1963 they were given the actual users licences for 1,80,000. For 1963 it was 1.33 thousand again in 1964 and in 1966 it was 1 33 thousand. The house will remember that in that year there was devaluation. The licence was split into two half yearly licensing periods. It was 96,600. Put together it comes to 1,88,000. It is continuing like that from 1963 onwards. This company was, as any other company, eligible for export incentives in the form of raw materials as they are importing replenishments. Shri Bosu quoted from a laboratory report. On that particular aspect you will appreciate that I may not be in a position to answer. I can answer only from the layman's point of view. Whether you like it or not, there is this fact. I do not drink it myself not because of hygienic reasons, but because I do not like the taste. That is a different matter. But, from the hygienic point of view, from the health point of view, it has to be noted that this coca cola, whether you like it or not, is a globally circulated product.

18 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That makes no difference at all.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It has got very wide popularity in the United States, in Western Europe. (*Interruptions*).

The point that I am trying to make out is .... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if you can save me from this running commentary....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : cannot. What do you mean by globally popular ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, what is your point ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I have made a very specific allegation and I have given the supporting document. What is that document ? It is the publication by a top Government Nutrition laboratory. If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give his views on what the report says, he can refer to the hon. Health Minister who is sitting here, because, I have written to his Secretariat. But, there can be no propaganda here. We do not want salesmen here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has raised a point. Perhaps, the hon. Minister may reply to his point also.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The hon. Member did not listen to me very carefully. He did not catch the word which I used very carefully. I did not say globally popular. That is not my job. I said 'globally circulated'. You can check up the records. I am not going into the question whether it is popular or not. It is a fact that it is globally circulated. I do not know whether it is globally popular. I am coming to the main point. I am confining myself to the point that it is globally circulated. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : What he means is, large areas of the globe.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am coming to the main point. As a lay man, I can

[Shri A. C. George]

observe this. These countries are very sensitive about hygiene and they have got very strict Food and Drug Control Acts. That is all I can say, as the hon. Member has pointed out, it is for the Health Ministry to go deeper into it, in the light of the important documents, which the hon. Member has placed before the House. The main point that we have to consider is, whether there have been any irregularities in the different facilities given to this company. My good friend quoted certain figures and ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Please concretise.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am coming to that. If he had read all the figures that were with him, he would have been able to appreciate the correct position This company exported products worth Rs. 76,69,000 in 1969.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU· What are the items ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In 1970, it was Rs. 1 crore and 53 lakhs. In 71, Rs. 2 crore and 10 lakhs. In 1972, again, the value of exports by this company was Rs. 2 crore and 17 lakhs. I am coming to the figures which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was asking for. He read but certain fiugres and he conveenientlly left out certain figures. The concentrate, is a product of this company. It is their brand product. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was quoting figugres in regard to tea, mango pulp, cashew nuts, guar gum etc. It is true that this company is exporting some other products also. Now, let us have a look at the split up figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the value, of these ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is giving the figures. If required, I will get further clarifications from him.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In 1969, the value of concentrates exported was Rs. 69 lakhs, tea exports Rs. 7,29,000. In 1970, the value of concentrates exported was Rs. 86,91,000, tea exports Rs. 2,07,000 and mango pulp Rs. 14,000. In 1971 the value of concentrates exported was Rs. 1 crore and 47 lakhs, tea exports Rs. 4,62,000, mango pulp exports Rs 3,69,000 and cashew nuts Rs. 4,00,682. In 1972, the value of concentrates exported was Rs. 1 crore and 56 lakhs. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Order please. You please go ahead.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not disputing the figures put forward by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu about tea, about mango pulp and about cashew nuts

I am only adding the relevant point of the concentrate exports. Let us take 1971-72. Out of a total export of Rs 2 10 crores the export of concentrate itselt by the Company was to the tune of Rs. 1.47 crores. When a Company is earning us foreign exchange, looking from the Commerce Ministry point of view, looking from the foreign exchange point of view, we have to give them incentives and help... (*interruptions*) When a company was exporting Rs. 1 47 crores worth of their own products it was naturally eligible for replenishment of the raw material. At that time the percentage was 20 per cent. It was re-examined and it was felt that 4.5 per cent will do. This was decided on 1-4-71 So, this will take care of their exports.

Their capacity for production of concentrates is estimated to be roughly 1.16 million kg out of which 7 lakhs kg is utilised for internal requirements. Nearly 2,83,890 kg are available for exports. This 4.5 per cent RVP licence will take care of these 2,83.890 kg.

They have 22 bottling plants. They are employing more than 7,000 people directly and more than a lakh of people are engaged in distribution as small shop owners, venders, lorry drivers and people who are engaged in loading and handling. Whether we like it or not, it is a fact that this Company gives employment to more than 1,10,000 people. More than that, it is incidentally contributing Rs. 10 crores to the

exchequer in terms of excise and income-tax. In addition to that, there are so many industries which are depending on this Company.

For instance, there is the bottle manufacturing industry and the cork industry. So, whether you have got a prejudice against the Company or not, it is a fact that this economic activity employs two lakhs of people. If we do not give them the concentrate, the logical conclusion is that they will not have the raw material to supply to these 22 bottling plants and they will not be able to function. Are we to close them down overnight? As mentioned by Shri Stephen, the total manufacture of bottles during the last year was 79 crores. This will also be affected if we stop the supply of raw material to this company.

We were then faced with a situation were we would be forced to close down all these 22 units? So, a very high-powered Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Balachandran. That Committee, after going into the merits of the whole case, after making a detailed study of all aspects in the background of the Yunus Committee Report, came to the conclusion that as actual users their quota should be reduced. The 20 per cent was reduced to 4.5 per cent. The Balachandran Committee decided that over a period of six years even this 4.5 per cent has to come down to three per cent.

That is, 0.5 per cent every two years. Actually, to highlight the situation, we are trying our level best to reduce our dependence on foreign imports. But the fact remains that there are 22 bottling plants and, to feed them, the Balachandran Committee went into a detailed study and calculated, as I pointed out earlier, that 6,90,000 kg. are utilised by the bottling plants and, on the basis of a price of Rs. 52.9 and taking into consideration the Yunus Committee's recommendation of 4.5 per cent as the raw material ingredient....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I specifically asked: Why is it that from 4 bottling plants, it is 22 bottling plants?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As I pointed out earlier, this is not a contemporary subject. From, 1951, onwards, during the past 22 years, it has come to 22 bottling plants.

The Balachandran Committee came to a conclusion that based on the bare minimum requirements of the bottling plants, based on the price which had been calculated and, taking into consideration the Yunus Committee's recommendation of 4.5 per cent, an import licence for Rs. 16.42 lakhs was to be given. The import licence for Rs. 16.42 lakhs was given to the Coca Cola Corporation and they earned foreign exchange from their own products to the tune of Rs. 1.50 crores.

Then the hon. Member, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, raised a point about remittances. It has been very clearly stipulated that for every rupee of the remittances, the Company from their own export has to earn Rs. 1.25 in terms of foreign exchange, that is, 25 per cent must be the additional earning. From their own export, they are bound to earn 25 per cent more. They are forced to accept the condition that for every rupee of the remittances, including Head Office expenses, service charges, etc., they have to earn Rs. 1.25 in terms of foreign exchange. This is the logic behind it.

I can categorically state that there was nothing irregular or nothing out of the way done to help anybody. Of course, I agree with the basic point which was raised by my esteemed friends that, ultimately, we have to depend on our own indigenous production. That is the basic question; that is the broader issue. On that, I am in full agreement. As far as my Ministry of Commerce is concerned, from the foreign exchange point of view, from the rules and regulations points of view, from the export point of view, we have been going in a logical way. There is nothing irregular in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to know whether the Health Minister would like to intervene now or any other Minister .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I talked to the Health Minister. I showed him the book. He said that he would intervene and clarify that. I referred to it in my speech also. Now, if he runs away, it will be a disgrace for the Government and the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had written to the Speaker that four Ministers he had listed in his letter be requested to be present in the House when the discussion takes place. We circulated this letter to those Ministries and the representatives of those Ministries were present here. Before asking the Minister of Health to reply, I would like to know whether any other Minister would like to.... (*Interruption*) Nothing will go on record. (*Interruption*) I think, the Health Minister has really a *locus standi* in this discussion. If the Health Minister would like to intervene and make some comments, then he is welcome to do it.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Mr. Chairman, I am in possession of a letter that was addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha Secretariat, by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu which was forwarded to our Ministry. Since it is a matter of health, the Ministry of Health felt that they should be prepared to give their views. May I mention that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had a doubt when he addressed this letter ? He has said in his letter ;

> "I have been informed, and I wish to be corrected on the floor of the House if I am wrong, that Coca Cola contains ingredients which are harmful to human beings."

Therefore, he had some doubt. I appreciate that....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote that letter before I got the book.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: May I say that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu does not seem to be correct ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may have the capacity to speak effectively even with interruptions But he should understand that there are hon. members who would not like to be interrupted while speaking; they may not be able to express their ideas as clearly as they would like to when somebody interrupts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want to submit that I got the book after I wrote the letter.

MR CHAIRMAN . You may place it before the House. But let us have an uninterrupted debate.

SHRI A K. KISKU : I have myself checked that document, the journal which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had read from and had laid on the Table of the House, and I find that it is the Nutrition Research Laboratory journal of Hyderabad, the Annual Report for the period 1st October 1965 to 30th September 1966, published by the ICMR in 1967. I have checked the most uptodate report of the ICMR, dated 10th April 1973, which is a very recent one, on the same subject. Because it is a matter of health I felt that I must intervene to clear all doubts from the minds of the people who drink Coca Cola.

The people who drink Coca Cola are very large in number. A number of Parliament questions have been asked previously whether Coca Cola is harmful to the human being because it contains phosphoric acid and caffeine Work has been carried out at the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad on chemical and biological properties of Coca Cola and other beverages The position is as follows :

Coca Cola contains caffeine, caramel and some flavours and preservatives, namely; Benzoates. It does not con-

tain any artificial sweetner like saccharine.

A bottle of Coca Cola contains 46 mg. of caffeine. The studies carried out did not show any detrimental effects apart from impairment of appetite. However, the studies were carried out on young adults to study the effects of drink on the appetite on the subjects and it was observed that the food intake in any of the subjects in this study for the duration of 5 days was not effected by the intake of 4 bottles of Coca Cola per day. 4 to 5 bottles of Coca Cola is considered to be the maximum quantity that would be taken by an individual who is habituated to Coca Cola.

The studies were also carried out to find genetic effects and it was concluded that even at unusually high concentration, constituents present in Coca Cola do not produce chromsomal abnormalities in bone marrow or protein deficit rats. The results of the studies on the absorption of Vit. B in human volunteers showed that absorption of vitamin is not influenced by the administration of Coca Cola.

The National Institute of Nurition thus, on the basis of these studies, have observed that the consumption of these beverages (coca cola and other common beverages) in moderate amount is not likely to lead to deleterious or toxic effects and hence it was not considered necessary to carry out any further studies.

It may be expected that its use may prove injurious to persons suffering from peptic ulcer and gastroenteritis, but this will be common for all carbonated beverages which are acidic in nature. Even consumption of coffee and tea by subjects suffering from peptic ulcer may be considered as being undesirable.

The National Institute of Nutrition has also studied the effects of Phosphoric acid on teeth and it has been informed that Coca Cola did not show any significant damage to the enamel or the dentine. This observation was partly supported by the findings that when the teeth were suspended in Coca Cola for several hours, no deleterious effects were observed.

I may also say that the I.C.M.R., in their letter, have stated as follows. This is the final report of the work carried out at the National Institute on Nutrition on the subject. They have observed as follows :—

> "Consumption of these beverages in moderate amounts is not likely to lead to deleterious or toxic effects."

And the Committee felt that no further work is needed on this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomarrow.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 15, 1974/Phalguna 24, 1895 (Saka).

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